The Columbian

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HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—IRAM DERR, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. ENT.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. B. IKELER.
Sheriff—AARON SHULL.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REEDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KNICKBAUM.
Auditors—C. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. KOUCH.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC McBRIDE, JOHN McANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.
Illness Your District—Directors, S. H. MILLER, WILLIAM KRAMER, Bloomsburg, and JOHNSON IKELER, Greenwood; CHARLES CONNER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Co.—JOHN A. FUNSTON, President, H. H. GROTZ, Cashier.
First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't, J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't, C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. B. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWER, President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House.

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office.

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st.

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market Streets, in the old Post Office.

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store.

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market.

J. E. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

J. C. BUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. E. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st,

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street,

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market.

MISS JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FOBES HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

McKELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., S. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLES BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemlerlin's alley, rear of American House.

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, ceder willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

C. FOSTER, Gun Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown.

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

JACOB DIEFFENBACH Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western brush sed.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House,

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes,

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. S. Fowler, Proprietor.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill Box Manufactory.

Orangeville Directory.

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Robt M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine.

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker. Main st., oppsite Frame Church.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billiard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbader Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end of town.

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

jan. 1'71—1y

J. M. KEPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
Orders will receive prompt attention. may 10,'67-tf.

Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan.4,'67.

A. L. TURNER
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Market Street, 1st door below Rev. D. J. Waller. dec16'70.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.30'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Main Street below the Court House, Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.
Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIAN OFFICE

BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLARK M. BROWN,
MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.
A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [jan 17].

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.
ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,
Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.
A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.
jan 171

NEW COAL YARD.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HENDERSHOT.
AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles, viz: Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard,
J. W. HENDERSHOT.

Bloomsburg Mar. 19,'69-1y.

VETERINARY.
AUGUST FRIEND,
late from Germany, offers his services to the public as a celebrated
HORSE AND COW DOCTOR,
and all other animals, for which his charges are moderate. He can always be found east side of Berwick road, near S. H. Jacoby's Marble Yard.
Bloomsburg, May 12, 1871-1y.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1235 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 75 cents by addressing: Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1235 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. jan7'70-1y.

Address of the State Committee.

THE ISSUES BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The executive committee of the democracy of this State, to whom the following address was referred by the recent State convention, now present the same to you as embodying some of the reasons which actuate and control the organization they represent:

We here solemnly renew our often repeated declaration of fidelity to the great principles upon which our party has acted from the time of its first organization. Our ultimate objects are those of our fathers when they adopted the federal constitution, viz: "To form a more perfect union, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, to promote the general welfare, to provide for the common defense, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." We sincerely believe that the government of the United States, administered as it was in former days, with a direct view to the advancement of these principles, would do for us and for our children all that any people can reasonably desire from the political system under which they live. We are equally sure that if not carried out in the spirit of those by whom it was framed it must become a curse instead of a blessing. Situated as we are, obedience to the fundamental law means not only the honest performance of sworn obligations, but freedom, peace and prosperity to all classes of the people. On the other hand, the usurpation of interdicted or undelegated power is not only a crime in itself, but the fruitful parent of other crimes, and will lead, as it has already led, to indefinite misgovernment, corruption and tyranny, subverting all liberty, and rendering the rights of all men insecure.

When we speak of the federal constitution, we mean the whole instrument, with all its amendments, and acknowledge the equal obligation of every part. Several of those amendments were carried by brute force and by frauds upon the public will so glaring as to take from their authors all claim upon our respect. But we cannot deny that they have actually become a part of the constitution; nor can we avoid that fact, or get behind it, by showing the corrupt misconduct of the men who at that time controlled Congress and mastered the State legislatures. Whosoever swears to support the constitution must perform all that is "nominated in the bond." Any change which experience and reason shall prove to be desirable must be made in the prescribed way, and not by revolutionary or disorderly means.

THE DECLARATION OF 1871.

No candid person will deny that the leading men in power at Washington have been unfaithful to their duties. They have broken the pledges they made to the people, and, in reckless disregard of their oaths, they have violated the plainest provisions of the constitution.

They have deprived the States of their sacred right of self-government in matters purely local, and disarmed them of the power to enforce their own laws for the preservation of order within their own boundaries.

They have passed bills of pains and penalties, operating on millions at once without regard to the guilt or innocence of the parties.

They have trampled on all the securities of life, liberty and property.

They have treated the *habeas corpus* law with contempt, and denied the right of trial by jury.

They have sent out swarms of their hireling agents, with instructions to kidnap, imprison and kill free citizens for political offenses, without judicial accusation, without warrant, and without legal trial.

They have not only trodden upon the great principles embodied in the original constitution as it came from the hands of its framers, but even the amendments, which they themselves interpolated, have been broken without remorse whenever it suited their interests.

In defiance of the XIIIth amendment they have doomed many persons to the worst kind of "slavery or involuntary servitude" in the public prisons, without the pretense of any "crime whereof the party was legally convicted."

In the face of the XIVth, they have abridged the "equal rights" of whole masses of white citizens.

Without the least respect for the right of universal suffrage, guaranteed by the XVth, they have interfered both forcibly and fraudulently to prevent fair elections, and to set them aside after they were held.

These outrages upon justice, liberty and law have been perpetrated, not during the conflict of a civil war—not in moments of wild passion or heated excitement—but in cold blood, upon deliberate reflection, in a time of profound peace, in full view of the consequences, and their authors have followed out this line of policy, step by step, with a persistency which shows their fixed determination for the future, as in the past, to be bound by no oath and held by no promise.

The two last and most important of their anti-constitutional measures show more distinctly than others their settled design to strangle the liberties of the nation, and take perpetual power into their own hands. The force bill authorizes the President, not only to invade the States at his pleasure, but by declaring martial law, to subvert all government except what consists of his mere will. Under the election law his cannon is planted directly against the freedom of State elections. Already the bayonets of the executive have gleamed around the polling places of the people in the cities of New York and Philadelphia. Who can mistake the meaning of these preparations for the next presidential election? Who doubts that warning and rebuke are needed now to prevent the administration from carrying out its purpose by force? If the warning be not given by the people, or fail of its proper effect, can we hope for peace? It seems to us an error to suppose the American people tame enough to be kicked under the yoke of a despotism, or ignorant enough to be juggled out of the great inheritance of free government which the fathers left them.

ROTTENNESS OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

We complain of our present rulers for lawless usurpation of power. Power not delegated is always abused. In this, as in other cases, usurpation has been accompanied and followed by corruption. Frauds without number, and almost without limit, have been committed on the public. Men of the worst character for common honesty are permitted to occupy the highest places. Of the money collected from the people, and not stolen before it reaches the treasury, a large portion is squandered by congress on party favorites, or corrupt rings, and on base combinations of public plunderers. The enormous extent to which this financial corruption has been carried will become manifest to any one who compares the expenditures of the government during the six years which followed the civil war. Both were periods of peace, and there can be no excuse for more than a small increase corresponding to the ratio in which the population has advanced. But where the ordinary expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1870, exclusive of Indian annuities, pensions and interest on the public debt, were $148,669,922.43, for the year ending June 1, 1860, the expenditures for the same purposes were but $55,918,188.72. Here is shown the difference between the ordinary cost of carrying on our government when its agents are honest, and the cost of the same thing when its officers are so destitute of moral principle as to disregard all legal limitations upon their own authority. A free, unperverted representative government is simple in its machinery, easily maintained, and "dispenses its blessings like the dews of Heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the beauty and freshness they contribute to produce;" the secure tranquility of a regal establishment may sometimes be a compensation for the burdens it imposes, but a rotten republic is at once the most costly, the most oppressive and the most unsteady of all political structures.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.

To support the extravagant corruptions of an administration like the present, and at the same time pay the pensions and the interest on the debt, would require heavy taxation at best. But the party in power has contrived to make the taxes doubly burdensome by their mode of levying and collecting them. Great gangs of unnecessary officers are supported and fattened out of them. They are in many cases imposed, not with any view to the supply of the public treasury, but solely to operate as bounties for the benefit of individuals and private corporations. While the mouth of labor is thus robbed of the bread it earns, the fortunes of monopolists and ringmasters are hideously swelled, and their rapacity inflamed for still further aggression upon the rights of the industrious masses. The necessity of revenue reform is admitted on all hands, and by none more freely than by candid supporters of the so-called republican party in congress, but the majority is so completely controlled by private interests that considerations of public duty have no influence upon them.

AN INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY.

No people can be wholly enslaved so long as they have the protection of an independent and upright judiciary. The radical party, feeling this, have tried by all means, fair and foul, to make the federal judiciary an instrument to aid them in their crusade against the law of the land. They have filled the inferior courts, especially in the south, with their most unscrupulous partisans. Again and again they have constructed and reconstructed the Supreme Court—sometimes by reducing and sometimes by increasing the number of judges—always with the view to make a majority which could be relied on to indorse their anti-constitutional legislation. When the judgments of that august tribunal sustained the ancient principles of liberty and justice, its authority was denounced, disobeyed and contemned. They have interposed in a pending case with legislative decrees to take away the jurisdiction of the court and prevent it from protecting a citizen whose plainest right they desired to invade. We solemnly trust that they have not yet succeeded, and will never succeed in bending the court of last resort to their foul purposes.

RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Their so-called reconstruction laws are a series of experiments for the reduction of the southern States to the lowest condition of political slavery, hoping thereby to make them instruments for the enslavement of every other section. To this end they have not only refused them a representation in congress, but forced them to be misrepresented by persons who came there to get oppressive laws enacted against them. They have steadily struggled to make the State governments the tools of their partisan tyranny. Everywhere they have debauched the administration of justice, disregarded the popular will and produced the most frightful disorders. Scalawags, carpet baggers, and the most ignorant of the negro population welter together in one mass of moral putrefaction, scourging the respectable and peaceful citizens with their dishonest exactions. These outrages are openly justified, and their encouragement delared to be necessary for the good of the radical party. The foremost members of congress have avowed their determination to legislate upon them with reference to the chances it may give them of carrying future elections. In other words, the worst wrongs and the most shameful violations of common justice are committed, in order that a certain combination of politicians already in power may continue to rifle us for their pleasure, and plunder us for their profit.

INCOMPETENCY OF GRANT.

Of General Grant we desire to speak with the respect that is due to the chief magistrate of the nation and a soldier of great reputation. But it is painfully manifest that he is not fit for his place. He has never made the slightest efforts to preserve, protect or defend the constitution. On the contrary he has given to its enemies in congress all the aid and comfort he could, and he has assumed, without scruple, power which kings are careful not to exercise and which no republican ruler can hold without mortal offence to popular liberty. Instead of guarding the public treasury he has encouraged the corrupt extravagance of congress, and some of the worst jobs have had their origin in the rings which immediately surround him. Before and about the time of his election his inconsistent expressions showed that he had no convictions (perhaps no knowledge) upon public affairs. He avowed openly in writing, over his own name, that he had no policy, that is to say no opinions or sentiments which would control his choice of measures. But leading and ambitious men of the republican party proposed to him a policy which would serve their interests at the expense of equal rights and they accompanied their suggestions with offers of enormous presents in money, lands, houses and goods far exceeding in value the annual salary, which the people agreed to pay him for an impartial and just administration of their government. He accepted the presents, adopted the policy, and appointed the doners to office.

THE ISSUES.

It will surely be admitted that all American citizens who believe these facts to be true are bound by the sacred obligations of patriotism, honor and conscience to oppose this state of things and by opposing end it. The persons interested in preventing a change will ask how, to what extent, and by what means we propose to make reforms. The question is a fair one and we will answer it briefly. It will be the duty of the democratic party and, to the extent of our authority, original or delegated, we hereby pledge ourselves and our associates, so far as in us lies—

1. To put the ship of State once again on her constitutional tack and hold her head firmly and steadily to that course.

2. To protect individual citizens of all parties, classes and creeds in the enjoyment of life, liberty, property, reputation and the pursuit of their lawful business, by an impartial administration of justice in the ordained and established courts.

3. To preserve the powers of the general government in their whole constitutional vigor as our sole defense against foreign aggression, the safest bond of union between different sections of the country and the only sure promise of general prosperity.

4. To maintain, unimpaired, the reserved rights of the States, not only because they are guaranteed by the federal constitution, but because the States alone can safely be trusted with the management of their own local concerns.

5. To reduce the expenditures of the government by confining its appropriations to legitimate objects, by a rigid system of accountability and economy and by abolishing much of the unnecessary and pernicious machinery with which it is now encumbered.

6. To moderate the burdens of the people, not only by economical administration, but by a system of taxation upon foreign imports as well as domestic productions which shall be just and equal in its operation upon the property and business of the country, not enriching some while it impoverishes others, and not open to the frauds now habitually practiced.

7. To preserve the public credit by the prompt payment of the public obligations.

8. To consecrate the public lands to the use of the landless people who need it by a system which will secure a sufficiency to all, and stop at once the long series of swindles by which so many millions of acres have been given away to those who already have more than enough.

These are some of the duties which lie before the people if they desire to see their government administered with a decent respect for the constitution of their fathers or with tolerable honesty in financial matters.

We have no test of orthodoxy, no disabilities for and no discrimination against former political antagonists. We cannot and do not object to bygone differences, provided the citizen be truly and faithfully devoted now to the interests and institutions of the whole country and all the inhabitants thereof.

Our object is not revolution, but restoration; not injury to our opponents, but an assertion of our own rights and those of our fellow-citizens.

By order of the democratic executive committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

Good Manners.

There is nothing which adds so much to a young man's success in life—next to honesty of purpose—as the practice of good manners. A polite man will show his breeding wherever he goes—on the side walk, in the buggy, as well as in your parlor. If you meet a man who refuses to give you half the road, or to turn out on the sidewalk, you may class him as a man with no sense of justice in his soul. When we speak of polite men, we do not wish to be understood as referring to one who bows low and takes off his hat to ladies and men of position, and turns away from the poor man, but we mean the honest face—the man who always carries a smile on his countenance, and who never turns his face away from the poor; we mean the man who has a kind salutation when he meets you in the morning, and a pleasant "Good Night" in the evening; a man whose face is the index of his heart; which is always bound to succeed. Such a one will always find friends. Young men be polite!

Extracts from the Connecticut Blue Laws.

The following extracts from the laws ordained by the people of New Haven, previous to their incorporation with the Saybrook and Hartford colonies, afford an idea of the strange character of their prohibitions. As the substance only is given in the transcription, the language is necessarily modernized:—

No quaker or dissenter from the established worship of the dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrates, or any officer.

No food or lodging shall be afforded to a quaker, adamite, or other heretic.

If any person turns quaker, he shall be banished, and not suffered to return, but upon pain of death.

No priest shall abide in the dominion; he shall be banished, and suffer death on his return. Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant.

No man to cross a river but with an authorized ferryman.

No one shall run on the sabbath-day, or walk in his garden, or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

No one shall travel, cook vituals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair, on the sabbath-day.

No woman shall kiss her child on the sabbath or fasting-day.

The sabbath shall begin at sunset on Saturday.

To pick an ear of corn growing in a neighbor's garden shall be deemed theft.

A person accused of trespass in the night shall be judged guilty, unless he clear himself by oath.

When it appears that an accused has confederates, and he refuses to discover them, he may be racked.

No one shall buy or sell lands without permission of the selectmen.

A drunkard shall have a master appointed by the selectmen, who are to debar him the liberty of buying or selling.

Whoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor, shall sit in the stocks or shall be whipped fifteen stripes.

No minister shall keep a school.

Men-stealers shall suffer death.

Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver, or bone lace, above two shillings by the yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the offender at £300 estate.

A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate, shall be let out, and sold to make satisfaction.

Whoever sets a fire in the woods, and it burns a house, shall suffer death; and persons suspected of this crime shall be imprisoned without benefit of bail.

Whoever brings cards or dice into this dominion shall pay a fine of £5.

No one shall read common-prayer, keep Christmas or saint-days, make minced pies, dance, play cards, or play on any other instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet and Jews-harp.

No gospel minister shall join the people in marriage; the magistrates only shall join in marriage, as they may do it with less scandal to Christ's church.

When parents refuse their children convenient marriages, the magistrate shall determine the point.

The selectmen, on finding children ignorant, may take them away from their parents.

A man that strikes his wife shall pay a fine of £10; a woman that strikes her husband shall be punished as the court directs.

A wife shall be deemed good evidence against her husband.

Married persons must live together, or be imprisoned.

No man shall court a maid in person or by letter, without first obtaining consent of her parents; £5 penalty for the first offence; £10 for the second; and for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.

Every male shall have his hair cut round according to a cap.

PUNISHMENTS.

From the early records of Massachusetts we learn that the following singular punishments were inflicted in that colony two hundred years ago:—

Sir Richard Salstonstall, fined four bushels of malt for his absence from the court.

Josias Plaistowe, for stealing four baskets of corn from the Indians, to return them eight baskets again, to be fined £5, and hereafter to be called Josias, not Mr. as he used to be.

Thomas Peter, for suspicions of slander, idleness, and stubbornness, is to be severely whipped and kept in hold.

Capt. Stone, for abusing Mr. Ludlow by calling him *justass*, fined £100, and prohibited coming within the patent.

Joyce Dradwick to give unto Alexander Becks 20*s.*, for promising him marriage without her friends' consent, and now refusing to perform the same.

Richard Turner, for being notoriously drunk, fined £2.

Edward Palmer, for his extortion in taking 3*s.* 7*d.* for the plank and work of Boston stocks, fined £5, and sentenced to sit one hour in the stocks.

John Withe bound in £10 to good behavior, and not come into the company of his neighbor Thomas Bell's wife alone.

CHOOSE WISELY.—It is a bitter lesson to learn that friends prove false, but all who are called so are not friends, for people mistake and wrong themselves by placing confidence where it does not belong.

A true friend cannot be made in a day, nor is the opportunity of daily occurence that a person worthy of one's full confidence and friendship may be found.

In this world there are no emotions higher than those of friendship, excepting a mother's love.

There is a passion which abounds and deceives many, gliding from flower to flower, hand in hand with selfishness, and this is called love.

It sweeps through the heart bruising and wounding, unless smoothed and strengthened by faithful friendship. For it is an unsafe ship which goes out to brave the storms of an angry sea rigged and freighted with love alone.

Intimacies formed upon short acquaintances with imagination investing people with qualities they do not possess, cause the revealment of deceptions and misplaced confidence which bring tears, heartaches and morbid philosophy upon the vanity of believing in anything or anybody.

Thus multitudes go stumbling along, grumbling because their jewels are lost or trampled upon, when they scatter them indiscriminately among the crowd.—*Elm Orlu.*

The Plan of the Communists to Destroy Paris.

Paris shall not exist if Paris does not belong to the Commune. Such was their hellish resolve, and they proceeded to carry out their threat of destroying the capital which they could not retain. They set to work in three distinct ways. In the palaces and public offices which they commanded they disposed, at regular intervals, sometimes bottles, sometimes pots of petroleum. When the vessels of petroleum were arranged at proper distances, one of them would be overturned and ignited; the flames would rapidly spread and the whole building would soon be past salvation. It was in this that the Tuileries, the Palais Royal, the Hotel de Ville, the Palace of the Legion of Honor, and other celebrated public edifices were set in flames.

This arrangement was all made in the ministry of marine, but the wretches engaged in the work of destruction had to fly before they could set fire to the pots of petroleum, which they had planted in the most likely corridors. There was a second method adopted for the destruction of private houses. When it became necessary to retire from a particular barricade, the guards tore to pieces the bed which formed part of the barricade; took the tow out of the beds, dipped it in petroleum, and loaded their guns with it. Then they fired the tow into the windows of the houses. It was in this way that the block of houses in the Rue Royale, facing the Madelrine, was set on fire.

Still a third method: men and women were going about Paris with bottles of petroleum in their pockets, or hid about their dresses. They threw these bottles down into the ground floors of every dwelling they could get at. If there was no room for the bottle to get through, the neck of the bottle could get into certain air holes which belong to the construction of French houses; the liquid would be poured in, and a lighted match would be sent in after it. In this way very many private houses were set in flames; and many hundreds of women were taken in the act all day—some of them shot upon the spot.

An Extraordinary Execution.

A MURDERER IS ALLOWED TWENTY DAYS TO SETTLE HIS AFFAIRS—APPEARS PROMPTLY AND MEETS HIS DOOM.

A gentleman of Jonesburg, Mo., recently returned from Texas, relates an extraordinary occurrence which took place a short time since in the Indian Nation. A Choctaw Indian, having committed a wilful murder, was arrested, tried and sentenced to be shot to death. He asked for twenty days in which to prepare and visit his friends, giving his word and honor as a "brave" to return at the appointed time, and was allowed to go without a guard or bail.

At the expiration of twenty days, according to appointment, the hour for the execution arrived, and the Indian, true to his word, at the very hour and minute, galloped up to the place where the sentence was to be carried out, in company with three of his sisters and three of his brothers, all appearing as cheerful as though they had come to a dance or frolic. The coffin was then brought on the ground, but some one remarked that it was too small upon which one of the doomed Indian's brothers told him to lie down in it and measure, which he cheerfully did, and laughingly said, "It fits all right." The crowd mean while appeared to be in the most cheerful spirits, and cracked jokes and laughed. At last, when all was ready, the doomed man was ordered to sit on the ground. A handkerchief was then placed over his eyes by his sister. While the sheriff held one hand, one of the condemned Indian's brothers held the other The Deputy Sheriff then stood in an old house, about ten steps in front of the condemned, with a rifle. From some cause the rifle went off accidently, the bullet passing up through the roof of the house. The Indian believing he was shot, drew himself up and shuddered, but did not speak or move from the spot. A black mark was then made over his heart, with spittle and powder, by his brother, while the Deputy Sheriff reloaded his rifle, and at a signal he took steady aim, fired, and pierced the centre of the mark. The Indian, with a few struggles, fell back dead, with the brother and Sheriff still holding his hands. No one seemed to be in the least affected except the Indian's mother, who shed tears, but was told to "shut up" by her son, that all was over.

What are the Years of Peter?

The Italians have a tradition that no Pope will ever live to see the years of St. Peter. How or when this saying originated, or on what ground it stands, it is, perhaps, unnecessary to stop to inquire; but certain it is that the prophecy has been verified, so far. For more than eighteen centuries not one of St. Peter's two hundred and fifty-eight successors has reigned so long as he.

But at last, Pius IX, we are told, has broken the spell of ages; he has seen "the years of Peter." This is growing to be a popular fallacy, which we deem proper to arrest. The present Pope has reigned twenty-five years, and this fact naturally and logically interpreted, would imply that the first Pope reigned twenty-five years also, and no more.

This is historically incorrect. Simon Bar-jona, whose name was changed to that of Peter by our Lord, entered upon his office as Pope, A. D. 33, immediately on Christ's ascention, and closed his office, by martyrdom, A. D. 67, thus reigning for *thirty-three years*. The first two years of his reign Peter spent at Jerusalem, chiefly; in A. D. 35 he went to the city of Antioch, in Asia Minor, where he remained for seven years, when he removed, A. D. 42, to Rome, in which city his see was permanently fixed.

From A. D. 42 to A. D. 67 is twenty-five years, and this is the number of years that St. Peter reigned *in Rome*, and on this fact is evidently based the supposition that Pius IX., who has just completed the twenty-fifth year of his Pontificate, has seen "the years of Peter."

But why make the years of Peter date from his entrance into Rome, when he was Pope nine years before that event? It will not do to say he was Bishop of Rome for twenty-five years; for the years of Peter were the years of his whole Pontificate, of which the number spent in Rome were but a part. If, however, twenty-five years *in Rome* be harped on, then must Pius IX, be counted out, for the eighteen months spent by him in exile, at Gaeta, will, if deducted, reduce the term of his b

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1871.

THE prospects of the Democracy in Kentucky are most flattering, and a brilliant victory is assured.

BOTH the Democratic and Radical candidates for Superintendent of Public Instructions, in Kentucky, are preachers.

THE Democratic press throughout the State exhibits the greatest unanimity in thoroughly endorsing the nominations made at the State Covention.

THE Republican State Convention endorsed Grant and his jobberies. The Republican nominees of the State and county will have to dance to that tune.

THE people want more light. Increase the circulation of Democratic journals, and the "dark ways" of Radicalism will soon be brought to an end.

GENERAL SHERMAN says, in private conversation with friends, that he only found peace and good order among the people of the South, and denounces all Ku Klux stories in proper terms.

THE leaders of the Republican party forced negro suffrage upon the country without consulting the people of either party, and they must never be allowed to escape the responsibility.

WITH a proper and judicious system of Fish culture, waters that have been and are now comparatively useless, may be made a hundred fold as profitable as any equal number of acres of land, and with not a tithe of the labor required upon the land.

IN a speech, delivered at Vicksburg, "the great and good Horace Greeley, of Texas and New York, farmer's candidate for President," pronounced a eulogy upon Chas. Charted Lee and Jackson. [illegible] journalistic apes of the p[illegible] now?

THE [illegible] of human nature has been [illegible] a new religious sect in St[illegible] which calls itself "The New [illegible] Medical Society." Their creed is [illegible] are entirely sinless, as pure and innocent as their Creator, and that all other sects are devoid of the true spirit of religion.

JUDGE STRONG has decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Income Tax. There are many cases now pending, in the inferior courts of different parts of the country involving the constitutionality of this tax, and the determination is to carry them to a full bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

SEVERAL persons have mentioned to us that an impression prevails in some districts of the county that the principle of cumulative voting is applied by the new rules of nomination to the voting of instructions at the delegate elections. This is not so. The 5th rule applies only *to voting for delegates* and not to voting instructions.

IF ex-Congressman Bowen gets two years in the Penitentiary for having two wives, how many years should Brigham Young get? He must be within the jurisdiction of the laws of the United States, as one of his sons, by one of his wives, is now receiving an education at the expense of the people at West Point. Equal and exact justice is an excellent sentiment.

IN the Radical programme for the campaign of 1872, how would General LONGSTREET do for a candidate for Vice President on the ticket with GRANT? He has the advantage of CAMERON in the fact that he belongs to the imperial family, and served during the war. He was at the battle of Gettysburg. This should be a recommendation with the Union League and the Grand Army of the Republic.—*Patriot.*

DURING Mr. Vallandigham's lifetime no man in the country was the subject of so much abuse, or so universally hated, by the mongrel newspapers and politicians. Now they unite in pronouncing his worth as an unselfish statesman and patriot, and his death a great loss to the country. If their tears are sincere, which we doubt, they should devote the balance of their lives to doing penance for the outrageous lies they told of him while living.

KU-KLUX.—Judge Richard Busteed, of the United States District Court of Alabama, was examined before the Ku-Klux investigating committee in Washington last week. His evidence was important. He strongly denied that there were any so-called Ku-Klux in Alabama, or any political disturbances whatever. The people are quiet, and show every willingness to obey the laws. Coming as this does from a Radical office-holder, it effectually refutes the falsehoods circulated by Radical newspapers.

THE committee appointed by Congress to gather up sufficient Ku-Klux outrages during the interim, to operate upon the Presidential canvass, are in rather a demoralized state. The witnesses called in the interest of the Republican party have refused to swear as was desired and anticipated, and there is some apprehension expressed that the whole thing will be a failure. The Commission is reccommended to go in person through the Southern States and see for themselves, but others claim if that course is adopted the only thieves and scalawags that will be discovered are Northern carpet-baggers.

SPLIT!—The Republican party in New York seems to be hopelessly divided. Senators Fenton and Conkling are each at the head of a wing, and are each fighting for the ascendency. The Conkling wing is for Grant, the other is utterly opposed to the renomination of Grant. They have now two Executive Committees, and of course the State will be lost to the Republican candidates. The cause of the present split is the appointments of President Grant. He has thrown the Radicals overboard, and appointed those who favored the policy of Andrew Johnson, or what was known as the Johnson wing of the party. Horace Greeley's sympathies are with the anti-Grant division.

More War.

A short time ago an American vessel was shipwrecked on the coast of the island of Corea, near the coasts of China and Japan, and the sailors were most cruelly treated by the Coreans. Com. RODGERS commanding the U. S. Squadron in those waters, demanded an apology and promise of future good behavior under similar circumstances. The demand was treated with indifference or contempt, and the first opportunity was embraced to fire upon a U. S. vessel. A short but indecisive engagement ensued, which resulted in battering down the attacking fort. A few days after this Com. RODGERS made a formal attack upon a Corean stronghold, the official account of which will be found attached.

It is represented that the Coreans number ten millions, have an army of six hundred thousand men, and a navy of two hundred ships of war. They are a stalwart race, larger than the Chinese or Japanese, and the government so exclusive in its policy that while it pays annual tribute to the emperor of China and the tycoon of Japan, not even a Chinese or Japanese is permitted to set foot on Corean soil. No Corean is permitted to leave the country, save the persons who go to Pekin and Jeddo annually with the tribute money. They are a savage people, and doubtless not much better than a nation of pirates. Of course the oriental rascals can not be permitted to murder shipwrecked sailors, and this war must go on until they come to terms.

OFFICIAL FROM ADMIRAL RODGERS.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The following cabinet dispatch, via Shanghai, was received at the navy department to-day:

COREA, June 23.—*To the Secretary of the Navy:* The Coreans not apologising for their treacherous attack on the 10th inst., we landed at Kong Noe and took and destroyed the tower, fort and munitions.

On the 11th we took another fort, and then stormed and captured the stronghold of the enemy. Six forts in all were taken. The troops reported the enemy to be fully 11,000 strong.

Some desperate hand to hand fighting took place in the citadel.

Four hundred and eighty-one pieces of ordinance belonging to the enemy were destroyed, being principally small brass pieces. A great quantity of small arms was captured.

Fifty-three flags were also taken and two hundred and forty-three Coreans were killed during the fight and their dead bodies lie around the citadel.

Our killed was only three. The gallant Lieutenant M'Kee, who was first to gain the inside of the citadel, was killed by a bullet and a spear, Marines Dennis, Lanahan and landsman Seth Allen. Our nine wounded are all out of danger and doing well.

(Signed) JOHN RODGERS.

The Ku-Klux Committee.

The "Southern outrage committee" just at this time, are paying their respects to Alabama, endeavoring to make out a case upon which to report upon the reassembling of Congress. The Hon. RICHARD BUSTEED, United States District Judge for Alabama, who it will be remembered was an appointee of Mr. LINCOLN'S in 1865, and an extreme Radical partisan, was summoned before the committee on Friday last, and to their astonishment and disgust, no doubt, testified among other things, as follows:

In reply to a question by the chairman, he said he had been told confidentially, a year and a half ago, by a citizen of Huntsville, that there was a Ku-Klux organization in the northern part of the State. His informant, however, did not tell him its object, nor did he know from any other source. He believed now that there was no such organization in that State. Having been asked whether there was any danger to person or property, he replied that they were as safe as in any other State of the Union. Since the administration of Gov. Lindsay, and the retirement of Gov. Wm. H. Smith public quiet and tranquility were essentially preserved.

As to the character of persons holding subordinate official positions under the State constitution, he said it was generally notoriously bad, both as to intelligence and honesty; he had been in the State since 1865, have previously been appointed Judge by President Lincoln; there had been no obstruction to the administration of the affairs of his office or the laws of the land, except in one instance when the Republican Auditor of the State disobeyed the injunction of the court, for which he was fined and imprisoned; the greatest respect was paid to the jurors, and all other parties.

With regard to the feeling of the people towards the General Government, he thought it was to obey the laws, however obnoxious they were, although there was a deep seated conviction that they were not equal and impartial. Having been questioned as to the testimony of the Rev. Mr. Lakin, parts of which were read to him, he said it was entirely untrue. Lakin had represented that thirty-three indictments had been found in Busteed's court for violating the civil rights bill, and had been tried but the truth was that only one indictment had been found, and that had not yet been tried. On ex-parte inquiry it appeared to be a serious case. Lakin is a man who is apt to make wild statements without accurate basis. He had charged the jury to obey the laws, however distasteful, as it was within the power of Congress to enact them, and it was for the best interests of the community to respect them.

The above report of Judge BUSTEED'S testimony we take from the column's of FORNEY'S *Press*, and yet that paper, in common with the entire Radical press of the country is daily perverting facts in relation to the conduct and feeling of the Southern people, bostering up by infamous falsehoods their rapidly failing cause, and attempting to sustain their political temple upon a foundation of hatred, malevolence and bad-blood engendered between the sections.

Ku-Klux in North Carolina.

In his paper of the 29th ult., Dr. JOHN (late editor of the Bloomsburg *Republican* and now editor of the *North Carolinian*, a radical paper) in referring to his two years experience in North Carolina, says:

"We resolved to test two things: 1st, whether a live, wide-awake, progressive newspaper could be sustained in Eastern North Carolina, and 2d, whether Northern people could safely invest and settle here, welcomed, respected and protected in every right—social, religious and political—they enjoyed at home. We are now prepared to answer *both* questions, and we do it AFFIRMATIVELY.

WE are requested by Capt. BROCKWAY to state that there is not a word of truth in the statement, printed by the Scranton *Republican*, and copied by several other newspapers, that he is about to publish a newspaper in Luzerne county.

Grant's Appointments.

A SAMPLE.—Everybody along the line of the Cumberland Valley Railroad is rejoicing over the appointment of Judge WATTS as Commissioner of Patents because it will remove him from the Presidency of that road! They think that any possible successor will be an improvement upon him! This is a fair sample of GRANT'S appointments generally.

Workingmen.

A convention of delegates representing various organizations of workingmen assembled at Danville last week. A complete State organization was effected, but beyond this we do not see that anything important was done.

The political principles avowed by this and all other workingmen's organizations in this country, are only a declaration of the Democratic positions on the same subjects, and the object in view will be most readily effected by interrogating and pledging candidates in reference to them.

The most important points raised are in reference to tariffs and public lands, and as to these we cordially agree with the platform of the workingmen. Protective tariffs are always in the interests of capital and whatever benefits come from them to others, if any, are only incidental, and this is the view the Workingmen's Associations take of them. The public lands should only be sold to actual settlers and should be held as an everlasting heritage for them and their posterity. We shall take some other occasion, however, to discuss these subjects.

The Methodist Book Concern.

A FAIR STATEMENT, OF DR. LANAHAN'S CASE.

Dr. Lanahan, the assistant agent of the Methodist Book Concern, soon after he took office, brought the most damaging charges against the business management of the enterprise, such as impropriety in the method of keeping the books, discrepancies between the figures in the annual accounts presented to the conference, and erasures and alterations without any explanation, all involving large amounts; and he offered to prove all these charges before a competent tribunal if an opportunity were afforded him. The persons in charge were, however, determined that no such opportunity should be afforded him; so he was first of all put on trial for giving scandal by making the charges, and then, when he sought access to the books and papers, it was denied him; and when he applied to the courts for a mandamus, to compel the production of the books and papers, he was tried for making the application, and actually condemned, and the bishops recommended to remove him from office. The bishops, however, are equally divided, so he remains in his position. We can only say that anybody who contributes money to the Concern, not only while these charges are unexamined, but while the examination of them is persistently and dexterously evaded, must not only be a very queer christian but a queer owner of money. There has been nothing more discreditable in the history of the New York ring than the whole affair, and the apparent calm with which the Methodist laity have looked on it is not the least singular part of it.—*New York Nation.*

The attempt of a portion of the Methodist clergy to punish Dr. LANAHAN for attempting to expose fraud is surely "queer." Their object seems to have been (at least they make that the excuse) to keep down scandal. But any tyro knows that scandal can not be kept down by any such means, but will invariably be greatly increased thereby. Investigate thoroughly, get at the *truth* and then expose the fraud or slander, as truth may determine which exists. That is the only way by which the Book Concern can get rid of the difficulty in which it is involved, and if the authorities are practical and honest men they will yield to no other suggestion. The whole church is scandalized by the attempt of the leaders to stifle full and fair investigation, in the face of bold and defiant charges by a distinguished divine who has been in a position to know all about whereof he testifies.

A VAST amount of breath is being devoted by Radicalism to praising the present administration for the reduction of the national debt. They tell, with unction, often and persistently, how much of the debt Grant has paid, and base his claims to re-election very much on this account. The truth is Grant is just as ignorant of what is being done in government finances as any individual in the country. The credit belongs to the Secretary of the Treasury if to any individual; but we maintain that no individual has taken from his pocket more than his pro rata share of the debt as he paid his taxes. The men who hand the money over to the national creditors, and keep out a liberal toll for the service, least of all men should claim credit for a reduction of the debt. The people are paying the debt, and when they are told to what extent it has been reduced, the natural inquiry is: How much have we put in your hands to pay it with? If a merchant should hand to his clerk money to cancel a debt, and the clerk should pocket one-third of the money, and then make a great noise and assert that he had paid his employer's debt and should have his employer's confidence, because he only stole one-third of the money, he would exhibit just as sound sense as the Radical papers do in praise of the financial ability of the administration. Such argument may be pleasant to harp on, but fighting it out on that line will send the Long Branch recreator back to Galena on a double-quick.—*Carbon Democrat.*

ON all sides are seen evidences of the total unfitness of the Radical party for ruling the country. In political matters, they are tricky and uncertain, while their financial agents are unfaithful and dishonest. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue admits defalcations in that department amounting to three millions of dollars. Bailey walked off with nearly half a million, and is enjoying himself at Montevideo. Speer of Kansas, the other day, appropriated one hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars, but his friends, Senator Pomeroy and Representative Clark, compromised for eleven thousand dollars. General Lawrence, who only took forty-seven thousand dollars from the pension fund, and started for Texas, is regarded as a trifler, while Macartney's thirty-five thousand dollars has not disturbed his standing in the party of great moral ideas. In this city, fully twenty per cent. of all the large appropriations are pouched by the "Ring," and this accounts for the increase of debt and taxation, with nothing to show for it in the shape of improvements. It is conceded by property-holders and tax-payers that a change in the government of city is absolutely necessary, and hence the certainty of a Democratic victory this fall.—*Philadelphia Age.*

Columbia County Convention Rules.

The Convention elected for the express purpose of revising the rules to govern future conventions and nominations in Columbia county met at the Court House in Bloomsburg on the 26th day of December, 1870, and adopted the following, to wit:

I. The annual County Convention shall be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on the second Tuesday of August, at 1 o'clock p. m., and the Delegate Elections shall be held on the Saturday before at the places of holding the general elections in the sever election districts, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon.

II. The representation of districts in County Convention shall be in proportion to the Democratic vote of each as cast at the most recent election for Governor, but the whole number of delegates shall not exceed seventy nor be less than fifty-four, and no district shall be allowed less than two nor more than four delegates.

III. Until the next election for Governor delegates shall be allowed to districts upon a ratio of sixty voters for a delegate, allowance being made for the largest fractions of a ratio.

IV. The Standing Committee shall whenever necessary make an apportionment of delegates to the several districts under these rules and publish it, together with the rules as amended, in the Democratic newspapers of the county, at least two weeks before each annual convention.

V. Voters at Delegate elections may give their votes to a smaller number of candidates than the whole number to be elected, in the manner provided in the fourth section of the Bloomsburg act of 4th of March, 1870.

VI. The delegate elections shall be by ballot and shall be held and conducted by a Judge and clerk, to be selected by the Democrats in attendance, and the said officers shall keep a list of voters and tally of votes counted, to be sent by them to the Convention with their certificate of the result of the election.

VII. All cases of disputed seats in Convention shall be disposed of openly by vote after hearing the respective claimants and their evidence.

VIII. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of an absent delegate he may depute another, if he fail to do so his colleagues in attendance may substitute for him. In other cases the Convention may fill up the representation from the citizens of the district in attendance.

IX. The voting in Conventions shall be open, and any two members may require the yeas and nays on any question pending.

X. Special Conventions may be called when necessary, by the Standing Committee, the proceedings of which shall conform to these rules.

XI. All county nominations and all appointments of conferees and of delegates to State Conventions, shall be made in County Conventions.

XII. The Standing Committee shall consist of one member from each election district, who shall be elected by the people at the delegate elections, who shall choose their own Chairman; and any five of them shall be a quorum, when called together by the Chairman.

XIII. No member of the Legislature shall be chosen by this county as a Delegate to a State Convention during his term of office.

XIV. In Convention a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a nomination, and no person named shall be peremptorily struck from the list of candidates until after the fourth vote, when the lowest name shall be struck off and so on at each successive vote until a nomination shall be effected.

XV. Delegates instructed by the voters who select them shall obey their instructions in Convention, and votes given by them in violation of their instructions shall be disallowed by the Convention. All instructions shall be reported by the election officers.

XVI. Conventions shall be called to order by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, or in his absence by some other member thereof, who shall entertain and put to vote motions for the election of a President and two Secretaries for purposes of temporary organization.

XVII. No person shall be eligible to a nomination by a Convention who has opposed the Democratic ticket at the next preceding election; but this rule shall apply only to cases of opposition to tickets hereafter formed.

XVIII. It shall be a good cause of challenge against any person offering to vote at any delegate elections that he has voted against Democratic candidates at Federal or State election within two years, or has opposed the Democratic ticket at the last preceding election, or has taken or agreed to take money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage, as a consideration for his vote at such delegate election, or has corrupted or attempted to corrupt any voter of the district with reference to the same; but this rule shall apply only to causes of challenge arising subsequent to its adoption.

XIX. If it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of a Convention that any candidate before it for nomination to any office shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or made any promise of money or valuable thing to take effect in future, as an inducement to any delegate to vote for him; or to any other person with the view, of inducing or securing the votes of delegates; or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge or approbation of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately struck from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment, the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination; and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a Convention or to election as a delegate, for a period of two years.

XX. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage to be paid, delivered or secured in future, either to himself or to any other person for him, from any candidate or other person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, or under any other pretext, upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of a majority of the Convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled and shall not be received as a delegate to any future Convention for a period of two years, and during that time shall also be ineligible for any party nomination. Cases arising under this and the next preceding rule shall have precedence over all other business in Convention until determined.

XXI. None of these rules shall be altered or rescinded at a regular annual Convention, unless by a vote of two-thirds of all the delegates present.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES UNDER THE SECOND AND THIRD RULES ABOVE.

	Votes for Packer, 1869.	Delegates.
Beaver,	190	3
Benton,	185	3
Berwick,	68	2
Bloomsburg, East	309	3
" West		3
Briarcreek,	151	2
Catawissa,	135	2
Centralia,	132	2
Centre,	184	3
Conyngham, North	124	2
" South	48	2
Fishingcreek,	245	4
Franklin,	54	2
Greenwood,	166	3
Hemlock,	154	3
Jackson,	175	2
Locust,	232	4
Madison,	186	3
Main,	109	2
Mifflin,	196	3
Montour,	74	2
Mt. Pleasant,	93	2
Orange,	137	2
Pine,	95	2
Roaringcreek,	54	2
Scott,	143	2
Sugarloaf,	132	2
	3714	67

A PROPOSITION was recently made in the British Parliament to put an end to the payment of £1000 a year to the heirs of William Penn. It was decided that this payment could not be discontinued because it was an indemnity and not a pension.

IN THE month of May apples may be seen in Washington, grown the previous year in South Carolina, as solid to the touch as when taken from the tree. These apples are considered in the highest state of perfection when they are about twelve months old.

THE Williamsport *Standard* says that the Democracy of that county will receive into its ranks this fall scores of good Republicans who are disgusted at the actions of Grant and his appointees and buffoons.

AMONG the "incidentals" furnished to the members of the Forty-first Congress, and paid for by the people were eighty-four dozen of ladies' stay laces, and thirty dozen packages of cards. Who used them?

IN the language of Carl Schurz, "we want the people to think seriously on that most pressing need of our day, a return to the sound practice of constitutional government."

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts, has decided that females cannot exercise the functions of Aldermen or Justices of the Peace in that State.

BOSTON likes a glass of good beer, and said so at the late special election on the sale or no sale question. She votes sale.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER,
OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

[The following persons have been named for nomination by the next Democratic County Convention. All who are announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Democratic Convention.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

E. J. McHENRY,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
STEPHEN POHE,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

JACOB S. EVANS,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM SHAFFER,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE
JOHN K. GROTZ,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

JAMES LAKE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

DAVID DEMOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

IRAM DERR,
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

TREASURER,
JOHN LEGGOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM LAMON,
BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.

HIRAM E. EVERITT,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JAMES BRYSON,
CENTRALIA.

A CARD.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Being requested by a number of my friends and acquaintances throughout the county, to announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, I would, therefore, say, that I will accept the nomination by the Democratic County Convention, providing they honor me with their support. And would further say, should I be elected, I will fulfil my duty honestly and with the best of my ability and impartiality. I am fully aware there is a prejudice existing amongst a number of citizens throughout the county against a man from the town of Bloomsburg, but they do not consider the matter in my estimation as they should. As we have not had a commissioner from our township for a number of years, and as our district is entitled to the candidate, I think it no more than justice we should have one. And I also think that we are entitled to more officers in our township than they are in others, as we have by far more voters and pay a great deal more taxes than any other township in the county. I am decidedly opposed to canvassing the county for electioneering purposes. I think that every voter knows how to vote without being led all over the county to make the field. There has a great deal too much of it been done in the past, and I hope it will be abandoned in the future. And, in conclusion, I would say to my fellow-voters, that they must not expect to see me on an electioneering tour throughout the county, but, at the same time, not forgetting that I am a candidate when you come to cast your vote. Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,
S. C. SHIVE.

June6tp

MARRIAGES.

LONG—ECKROTH—At the Danville Hotel, on the 25th ult., by Elder J. J. Harvy, Mr. Harry W. Long, of Bloomsburg, to Miss Maggie E. Eckroth, of Light Street, Columbia county.

LONG—COLE—At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. Bradley E. Long, of Benton, to Miss Mary E. Cole, of Sugarloaf township, Columbia county.

FIELDS—HOWER—On the 4th inst., by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. Elijah Fields, of Danville, to Miss Catherine Hower, of Franklin township.

SHULTZ—MENN—On the same day, by the same Mr. Andrew Shultz to Miss Catharine Menn, both of Danville, Pa.

DELONG—JOHNSON—On the 17th ult., by the Rev. N. Spear, Miles Delong, of Orangeville, to Miss Mary E. Johnson, of Mt. Pleasant.

PEALER—LAUDENBACH—On the 1st inst., at the study of the officiating minister, Rev. A. Houtz, Mr. William H. Pealer to Miss Lucie to Laudenbach, both of Fishingcreek twp.

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.55
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	80
Oats, "	50
Flour per barrel	8 00
Cloverseed	6 00
Flaxseed	1 85
Butter	30
Eggs	16
Tallow	10
Potatoes	1 00
Dried Apples	10
Hams	17
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	16
Hay per ton	16 00

New Advertisements.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF BENJAMIN FOWLER, DEC'D.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' court of Columbia county, Auditor to distribute funds in the hands of Administrator of Benjamin Fowler, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased, to and among creditors and heirs, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, Pa., on SATURDAY, the 19th day of August A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. All persons having claims on said estate, are required to attend or be forever debarred from coming in for a part of said fund.

C. H. BROCKWAY,
July 7'71—6 Auditor.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of authority and order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Hiram Vasd, deceased, will expose to sale at public vendue on the premises, on

SATURDAY AUGUST 19th 1871,

at 12 o'clock M., the following real estate, to wit:

A HOUSE AND LOT

situate on the north side of Main street in the town of Catawissa, adjoining lands of Henry Hoffingshead and others, containing about one fourth of an acre, more or less, whereon is erected a

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLEING HOUSE,

with necessary out buildings. There is on the premises a

A WELL OF EXCELLENT WATER,

with a variety of fruit and shade trees. All in good condition.

E. MARVIN TEWKSBURY,
Administrator.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, July 7th 1871—8.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

There will be exposed to Public Sale at the residence of the subscriber in Benton township, Columbia county, on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1871

the following real estate, to wit:

A GOOD FARM

known as the property of John Ikeler, containing ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE ACRES, with a Brick Dwelling House and Frame Barn, and out buildings. Fruit of all kinds, Cherries and apples in abundance.

A GOOD WELL OF WATER AT THE DOOR, a stream of water running through the farm.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN ACRES CLEARED and in a good state of cultivation. The balance timbered with the best of Chesnut and Oak timber.

This farm is situate in Benton township, Columbia county, about two miles from Cambra, two and a half miles from New Columbus and two miles from Still Water. The house stands about half a mile from the railroad passing from Hunlock's Creek to Muncy. This farm will be sold altogether or in three parts, to suit purchasers. Terms reasonable.

JOHN IKELER.

ALSO:

There will be sold at the same time,

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES,

mostly good timber land, near the above, on which is erected a small

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN,

with other out buildings. A Spring of good Water near the house. To be sold altogether or in two or three parts, to suit purchasers.

Also, three improved lots near the town of Still Water, on the main road, containing from ONE-FOURTH TO TEN ACRES EACH.

Also, SEVENTY-FIVE ACRES of TIMBER LAND, near Still Water and near the public road. Abundance of brick and potter clay on the above. Moderate terms, made known on day of Sale.

July 7'71—ls WILLIAM IKELER,
[Republican copy.]

JULY.

AN AWFUL PESTILENCE,

With the season of fruits comes the dangers of that frightful pestilence—Cholera. What untold and inconceivable misery it has brought into thousands of households in our land every year for generations past. A specific and certain *preventive* as well as speedy and absolute *cure* for this awful disease is the Great Household Remedy, now known all over the world as Mishler's Herb Bitters. It will positively fortify the system against and cure all kinds of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Diarrhoea, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Chronic Painters' Colic, &c. D. H. Bissell, M. D., Physician-in-chief of the U. S. Hospital ship, "Falcon," highly recommends it for Cholera, and has used it with marvellous success in such cases. It acts like an angel of mercy in every instance. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Dr. S. H. Hartman, & Co., Proprietors, Lancaster, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of authority and order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Jacob Kostenbader, deceased will expose to sale by public vendue on the premises, on

SATURDAY, JULY 29th 1871,

a large quantity of valuable lands situate in Franklin township in said county, described as follows:

FIRST—At ten o'clock in the forenoon, a lot of timber land—the undivided six-sevenths—adjoining lands of S. Artley, Wm. George, C. Artly and others. To be disposed of in one piece, or in three lots of about

TWENTY ACRES EACH,

as shall be deemed most expedient. The whole property will be offered and the title to the one-seventh made to the purchasers.

SECOND—Will be offered decedents interest in a tract of land adjoining H. F. Clark, lands of Stocker & Dingler, lands of P. Mohnard and H. T. Reeder, containing

SEVENTY-ONE ACRES,

more or less. Whereon are erected a Brick Dwelling House, a Bank Barn, Wagon House, a Spring House and all other necessary out buildings. There is also a Spring of excellent Water, a good Orchard and fruit of all kinds, with about Four Acres of Chestnut Timber. All in excellent order and cultivation.

THIRD—A tract of land adjoining Elias Weaver, Wm. Stocker, John Hower and decedents homestead, containing

THIRTY-FIVE ACRES,

more or less. Whereon are erected a Frame Dwelling House, a Bank Barn; with a good Young Apple Orchard. All in good condition.

The lands will be offered on the premises in the order advertised. The

GRAIN IN THE GROUND

is reserved. Possession of the timber tract or tracts, immediately upon paying the purchase money or securing the same to be paid. And of the other two tracts on the first of April, A. D. 1872, upon compliance with the conditions.

O. D. L. KOSTENBADER,
JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
Administrators.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.
Bloomsburg, June 30th 1871—ts.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR;

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50,

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A predominantly readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and Fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.

SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

BALTIMORE PIANOS.

We respectfully call the attention of those desiring to purchase our make of Pianos. We are satisfied that we can give satisfaction in every case. Our workmen skillful and experienced and are under the personal superintendence of the members of our firm. We use only the best seasoned timber, and the material in general is first class. Our Pianos without exception have the patent agraffes arrangement throughout, which in the opinion of the most competent judges is pronounced valuable. By this improvement a Piano is made more durable and keeps the tone longer. We claim for our instruments that they are second to none, and they combine all the essential elements that constitute superior workmanship. We will give a written guarantee for five years.

Mr. CONRAD FREEMAN, member of our firm, will visit Bloomsburg four times a year to repair and attend to tuning of all Pianos. In the absence of Mr. FREEMAN, Mr. I. K. MILLER will attend to our business in Bloomsburg and is authorized to receive and solicit orders.

We can give the very best references.

GAEHLE & CO.
Baltimore, M. D.

I. K. MILLER, Dealer in Pianos, Organs and Melodeons five octave and five stop organs of the best make, sold at $110. Terms easy. June 23

All persons having the registry of Democratic voters for the different Townships, commonly called "Window Books," are requested to return them at once to C. H. BROCKWAY. Most of those for 1869, and all for 1870 are still out. June 23—tf

Patent Medicines.

ONE MILLION OF LIVES SAVED.

It is one of the remarkable facts of this remarkable age, not merely that so many persons are the victims of dyspepsia or indigestion, but its willing victims. Now, we would not be understood to say that any one regards dyspepsia with favor, or feels disposed to rank it among the luxuries of life. Far from it. Those who have experienced its torments would scout such an idea. All dread it, and would gladly dispense with its unpleasant familiarities. Mark Tapley, who was jolly under all the trying circumstances in which he was placed, never had an attack of dyspepsia, or his jollity would have speedily forsaken him. Men and women sometimes suffer its tortures uncomplainingly, but whoever heard of a person who enjoyed them?

Of all the multifarious diseases to which the human system is liable, there is perhaps no one so generally prevalent as dyspepsia. There are diseases more acute and painful, and which more frequently prove fatal; but none, the effect of which are so depressing to the mind and so positively distressing to the body. If there is a wretched being in the world it is

A CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC.

But it is not our intention to discant on the horrors of Dyspepsia. To describe them truthfully is simply an impossibility, it is possible to point out a remedy. We have said that dyspepsia is perhaps the most universal of human diseases. This is emphatically the case in the United States. Whether this general prevalence is due to the character of the food, the method of its preparation, or the hasty manner in which it is usually swallowed, is not our province to explain. The great fact with which we are called to deal is this:

DYSPEPSIA PREVAILS

almost universally.

Nearly every other person you meet is a victim, and apparently willing one; for were this not the case why so many sufferers, when a certain, speedy and safe remedy is within the easy reach of all who desire to avail themselves of it? But the reasonity will not. Blinded by prejudice, or deterred by some other unexplained influence, they refuse to accept the relief proffered them. They turn a deaf ear to the testimony of the thousands whose sufferings have been alleviated and with strange infatuation, appear to cling with desperate determination to their ruthless tormentor. But says a dyspeptic: What is this remedy? to which we reply: This great alleviator of human suffering is almost as widely known as the English language. It has allayed the agonies of thousands, and is to-day carrying comfort and encouragement to thousands of others. This acknowledged panacea is none other than

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Would you know more of the merits of this wonderful medicine than can be learned from the experience of others? Try it yourself, and when it has failed to fulfil the assurance of its efficacy given by the proprietor, then abandon faith in it.

LET IT BE REMEMBERED,

first of all, that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is not a rum beverage.

They are not alcoholic in any sense of the term. They are composed wholly of the pure juice or vital principle of roots. This is not a mere assertion. The extracts from which they are compounded are prepared by one of the ablest of German chemists. Unlike any other Bitters in the market

THE COLUMBIAN.

Bloomsburg, Friday, July 7, 1871.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

COE, WETHERILL & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia.

C. G. MURPHY, Esq., is our authorized Agent at Centralia to transact any business pertaining to the COLUMBIAN Office.

☞ All advertisements for the forgoing localities must be endorsed by these Agents, or they will receive no attention. tf.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

Going North.	Going South.
11:52 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
6:25 P. M.	5:30 P. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION

Going North.	Going South.
6:12 P. M.	10:08 A. M.

DR. A. L. TURNER has been appointed Examining Surgeon for Pensions, at this place.

THE last number of *Four Quarters*, a weekly Democratic newspaper published in Philadelphia, contains a well executed portrait of our townsman, Capt. BROCKWAY, with a brief but well written biographical sketch. The paper is publishing a series of portraits and biographical sketches of prominent Democrats.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER BEVERAGE.—We have repeatedly used the following and always find it an excellent and pleasant summer drink: Take 1 quart best cider vinegar, 2 quarts black-cap raspberries, mix and let stand at least five hours; then strain and add one pound of white flint sugar to each pint of juice, boil ten minutes, and when cool enough bottle it, corking tightly.

If the best ingredients are used—especially *cider* vinegar—it makes a drink as healthy, soothing and pleasant as Claret. For use, pour a gill into a tumbler and fill up with cold water. It may be used immediately after it is made, and if the bottles are well corked will last for years.

Dickinson Seminary.

Commencement exercises at Dickinson Seminary Williamsport, on the 22d ult. The large hall of the Academy of Music was filled with the friends of the Seminary and the graduating class. From the proceedings as published in the Williamsport *Standard* we extract the following, with the remark that the other papers of the city give similar expression:

"*Ambition a National Characteristic*," was ably and earnestly handled by WARREN J. BUCKALEW of Bloomsburg, Pa. Although Mr. BUCKALEW had been seriously ill for some time previous to these exercises, and was still indisposed during commencement, he did not permit physical suffering to prevent him from appearing on the stage and performing his duty. His oration was vigorous, the argument clear, expression elegant, sentiment patriotic, and the gestures of the speaker peculiarly graceful.

FIRE!

Loss Probably $25,000--Insurance $15,000

About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst., the people of Bloomsburg were aroused by the cry of fire.

THE FIRE

we believe, was first discovered by guests of the American Hotel, when it was about breaking from the roof of the furniture ware-rooms of James Cadman, on Main Street, above Centre.

THE ENTIRE BLOCK

between the American House and Snyder's block, was soon in flames.

THE BUILDINGS BURNED

were owned by Frederick Drehr, James Cadman and I. S. Kuhn. They were all partially insured, but none sufficient to cover the loss.

THE LOSS.

Mr. Drehr lost nearly all his household goods. Insurance $700—loss much greater.

B. F. Kinney lost household goods and Dentist's stock, amounting to about $400. No insurance.

John Wolf's dry goods store was entirely consumed, with all its contents. Insured for $6,000—loss about $7,000.

No furniture was saved from Cadman's ware-rooms. Real and personal property insured for $3,300—loss not covered.

D. Lowenberg's store-room was burnt but the goods on the first floor were nearly all saved. Goods on the second floor and several sewing machines burnt. Loss heavy,—insurance partial.

C. W. Snyder's building, occupied by Runyan & Warden as a hardware store and the second story by the Y. M. C. A. was on fire and is considerably damaged.

The American House also was considerably damaged by water.

We believe this is the extent of material damage done.

THE FRIENDSHIP FIRE COMPANY

was promptly on the ground and rendered efficient aid in staying the progress of the flames, though they could have done more effective service if better supplied with water. Most of the water used was supplied by Risewick's street sprinkler. A number of persons on the American House and on Snyder's block deserve special commendation for efficiency in preventing those buildings from burning. It was peculiarly fortunate that the roofs were all very wet and that no wind was blowing. Otherwise the flames would inevitably have spread over a large portion of the town.

HOW THE FIRE ORIGINATED.

As there had been no fire lately in Cadman's ware-rooms, where it first caught, there is no doubt but that it was caused by fire-crackers, or something of that kind. The building had caught in the roof about noon on the 4th, and it may be that the fire then had been imperfectly put out. The circumstance is suggestive of a law to make the retailers of fire-crakers responsible for any loss that may occur by fire on or about the 4th of July. There might then be an abatement of the nuisance and other and more desirable means of youthful amusement and expression of juvenile patriotism would be invented or introduced.

PROMPT WORK.—Robbins & Eves suffered some damage by having goods removed from their store, endangered by the fire. Insured in the Danville Mutual. The next morning and while the ruins of the fire were still smoking, the agent of the company appeared in Bloomsburg and promptly paid the loss!

THANKS.—The Friendship Fire Company request us to return their grateful thanks to those Ladies who assisted to supply the Engine with water.

We believe nobody is disposed to return thanks to the large number of persons who stood about the fire, but refused all assistance, either in supplying water or saving property.

July 4th, 1871, in Bloomsburg.

Some weeks ago it was determined by the citizens of Bloomsburg to have Independence Day appropriately celebrated. For this purpose meetings were held, Committees appointed, and a liberal sum of money subscribed. As the people had been disappointed at some former celebrations, it was resolved that this at least should be no failure, if ample arrangements could prevent.

The morning of the Fourth was not as auspicious as could be desired, and "rain" was visibly written on the face of the heavens. Yet early in the morning the people began to pour in, the hotels filled up rapidly, and each train brought a fresh quota.

The initiatory step was the reception of Lodges, Fire Companies, &c., by the respective Committees. The next proceeding on the programme was the representation of an important incident in our early history—the reception of WASHINGTON and his staff at Trenton after the close of the Revolutionary war. This tableaux was delayed until 11 a. m. on account of the trains being late. At the time of its representation the square at the intersection of Main and Market Streets (where the scene was to take place,) was densely packed with people, and all the side-walks were crowded. An arch of evergreen crossed Main Street, which bore the inscription "Dec. 26th 1776. The defender of the Mothers will be the protector of the Daughters." Suspended from it were two beautiful pictures of Washington.

Stretching westward from the arch were the Williamsport Grays, and the Jackson Guards of Berwick, with open ranks, and in their rear the Washington Fire Co. of Danville, the Luzerne Fire Co. of Kingston, and the Friendship Co. of this place, and delegations from the different societies and orders invited to participate.

As soon as the arrangements in the square were completed, the cavalcade representing Gen. WASHINGTON and staff, numbering about twenty persons, approached from the lower end of Main Street. Capt. M. WHITMOYER personated WASHINGTON. Each was dressed in the old Continental style—the three cornered hats, wigs with long cues, knee-breeches, leggings, &c. The coats were after the old pattern, with epaulettes, and gold trimmings. They were obtained for the occasion at considerable cost from a costumer in Philadelphia. The procession marched to the arch where it halted, while a band of young girls strewed flowers before the troupe, and several young ladies under the direction of Prof. I. W. NILES sang an ode—the same as was sung at Trenton.

The Band then played Hail Columbia, and the General and Staff moved on through our principal streets, while the troops, fire companies, and citizens went to their respective hotels.

At 1½ p. m. the Court House bell rang and the organizations which proposed to participate in the parade began to assemble on Market St., above Main. The streets became suddenly alive, music filled the air, and the excitement general. At 2 p. m. the column was put in motion in the following order, viz.:

1st. The Mechanics' Band of Catawissa, 17 pieces, finely uniformed and well instructed, thanks to the constant instruction of Mr. Sechler.

2d. The Friendship Fire Company of this place, in full numbers, and pulling with pride their new hose carriage. Their beautiful and costly flags attracted much attention.

3d. The Washington Fire Company of Danville, a stalwart body of men, thorough firemen, and proud of their calling. An excellent drum corps accompanied them.

4th. The Luzerne Fire Company of Kingston, with a drum corps, composed of intelligent and well disciplined men.

5th. Next, the Williamsport Grays commanded by Capt. Stead completely uniformed, well disciplined and numbering about 50 men. Their fine military display excited the admiration of all, and revived ideas of 1861.

6th. They were followed by the Jackson Guards of Berwick, commanded by Capt. A. D. Seeley. The men were mainly veterans, and their thorough discipline showed the improvement made by a campaign in the coal regions.

7th. Next in the order of procession were the Knights of Pythias of Lewisburg, a gentlemanly body of men in full regalia, who presented a novel and interesting appearance. They were followed by the "Knights" of Bloomsburg.

8th. The Order of United American Mechanics made a creditable display, and were next in line, those from Buck Horn being in the lead.

9th. Then followed the Order of Red Men, the delegation from Berwick leading, followed by the Bloomsburg Lodge.

10th. Lastly came the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Bloomsburg, Orangeville, Mifflin, Espy, Iola, and Benton Lodges were in line, while numerous members from Berwick, Catawissa, and other points were present. The Knights of Pythias also had representatives from the Lodges at Town Hill and Shickshinny.

The route of parade began at the intersection of Main and Market Streets, thence down Main to West St.—thence to Third St.—thence to Market—thence to Fifth—thence to East St.—thence to Third St.—thence to Market—thence to Main, and up Main St. to Snyder's Grove. During the march up Main St. to the grove the Knights of Pythias "switched off" for some unaccountable reason, and marched back to town, and being in the lead of the orders, they naturally followed. The Odd Fellows also lost their marshal on the route, as he suddenly "got lame."

The parade was conducted under the leadership of Chief Marshal C. B. BROCKWAY, and Assistant Marshals, J. B. Robison, W. B. Koons, Frank Drinker, W. C. McKinney and Dr. W. M. Reber. It was a perfect success in all its details, and for once the people saw the programme faithfully carried out, and out of the thousands of people present not one expressed aught save gratification.

The idea of the tableaux originated with Mr. LOWENBERG, and its success is due to his constant oversight and exertions.

Arriving at the grove it was seen that the Committee on Grounds, Gen. ENT Chairman, had done their whole duty, and spared neither expense nor labor. Seats for 1600 people were arranged in a convenient form, while the stand accommodated the officers, clergy, speakers, choir, and band. In front of the speaker's stand the military "stacked arms."

Gen. Ent called the assembly to order, and nominated the following officers, who were unanimously elected, viz: President, Hon. WM. ELWELL; Vice Presidents, John McAnall, Samuel Snyder, S. B. Cole, Parvin Eves, Charles Dœbler, John Kressler, Tyng; Secretaries, Daniel A. Beckley, M. F. Conner.

Prayer was offered by Rev. S. BARNES. During its delivery the Danville Fire Company concluded to go to Catawissa, and started with speaking trumpet, and ringing bell.

The Declaration of Independence was read in an impressive manner by Hon. C. R. BUCKALEW. The Williamsport Grays were compelled to leave at this time in order to make their train. As the gathering clouds portended a hard shower many of the large crowd left before the oration by Hon. H. B. WRIGHT began. At some trouble Prof. I. W. NILES had placed an organ on the grounds, and organized a choir of male voices to sing some national airs on the occasion, but no opportunity offered on account of the sudden storm.

It was the regret of all present that Col. WRIGHT could not finish his oration because of the rain. That which was heard but whetted the appetite for more, and showed to the audience that it was not a mere homily common on such occasions.

And thus ended the celebration of the "glorious Fourth." In the evening our young men had determined to have a dance in Hendershott's grove, and had made extensive preparations. The afternoon rain prevented, and it was then held at LEACOCK'S Hotel.

In the latter part of the day the rain fell in torrents, putting an effectual stop to all outdoor proceedings. Upon the whole the celebration was a grand success, no serious accidents occurred, and all seemed to enjoy themselves to the utmost.—*Reporter for the Columbian.*

PENNSYLVANIA has the largest assessed valuation of real and personal estate of any State in the Union—$1,631,219,936.

COMMUNICATIONS.

That "Hop."

EDITOR COLUMBIAN:—

Far beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant it has been a common remark that but little sociability existed in Bloomsburg. Intercourse was restricted to a few persons, and those were generally relatives, or members of the same sect.

On Thursday evening of last week, the old barriers were effectually broken. Through the enterprise of a few of our citizens, a "hop" was projected, the only restriction on attendance being that the participants should be gentlemen and ladies.

The place was selected at Rupert; not only because of the beautiful natural scenery surrounding it, but because it was equally convenient to the Catawissians, who had also been invited.

About sunset the finest gathering of maids and matrons, youths and men, ever assembled in Columbia County for a like purpose, were to be seen at the base of Prospect Mountain,—numbering nearly one hundred. The air was delightfully cool. On the slope, and under the trees a platform had been erected for the Terpsichoreans. Higher up rose terraces of seats for the use of the band, the dancers, and the spectators. Those tired of the dance, or of a sufficient sentimental tuan to prefer a moonlight stroll could be gratified by following the mazy walks through the grove, prepared by the watchful care of Mr. Tubbs. True, the gnarled root might suggest a snake, or the hoot of an owl give a nervous tremor, but then this was compensated by the mossy seats, and the beautiful views obtained.

And what grand sights opened to the view through the rifts in the clouds. Spread before the spectator, as on a map, lay the beautiful valley between the Fishingcreek and the winding Susquehanna,—a beautiful plateau dotted with green woods and fields of waving grain—a picture of peace and repose. Bloomsburg in the distance, with its Normal School prominent, and the spires glittering in the sunlight, found new beauty in our eyes. And then the winding Susquehanna—river of story and song—of thee has a native poet well said:—

"The earth has nowhere greener fields
Than thy refreshing moisture yields;
Though loftier mountains crown the Rhine,
None are more beautiful than thine;
Health through thy fertile valleys roams
And virtue blesses all thy homes
With pure felicity."

The border to this picture is equally beautiful; the bold ridge stretching from the Mifflin valley to the quaint town of Catawissa, and towering beyond, with sky-like aspirations, are the nobler forms of the Catawissa mountains. The eye at last rests on the bluff now called "The Lover's Leap," from which, the legend hath it, an Indian maiden and her youthful lover cast themselves into the placid waters of the Susquehanna, when pursued by a vengeful father. In describing the scene a local poet says:—

Now no cruel papa can the lovers divide,
For their spirits have met 'neath the crystal tide,
And down they are floating side by side,
On their way to their bright Hereafter,
Where fierce old fathers are quite unknown,
And Indian lovers may wander alone
In the shady groves where the bright birds sing,
And the roses bloom, and the forests ring
With sounds of music and laughter,"

"No more will the echoes, by stream and glade,
Reply to the song of the Indian maid;
For Hunkee Punkee's battles are o'er;
And never again by the peaceful shore
Will his dusky followers rally.
Brave and maiden have passed away
Like the fleecy cloud of a summer's day;
Now the echoes reply to the dinner horn,
And we have no Indian, but Indian corn—
For the Dutch have taken the valley!"

And while the sinking sun bathes each crag and tree in a fiery light, we can almost imagine it the funeral pyre of "the maid and her slaughtered lover."

But the band has struck up a lively tune—the dancers have taken their respective stations—and all is mirth and excitement. The cheeks of fair damsels renew their color, their eyes sparkle, and grace is in every movement.

After a few hours, the genial face of Tubbs peered through the bushes, and supper was announced. Everything was there that an epicure could wish. All were bountifully served, though it was astounding to see how much every body ate—even those delicate maidens!

Soon after ten the party dispersed. Nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion, and all are anxious for a repetition of "the hop."

MARIAN.

State Normal School.

The second annual commencement of the State Normal School, Bloomsburg, was celebrated June 22d ult.

The graduating class consisted of the following persons—Misses Emma Frances Angle, Kate Jane Berryhill, Agnes Buckingham, Annie Melvina Hendershott and Sarah Catharine Spear,—Messrs. Jerome Thomson Allman, John Hervey Aikman, George Washington Bartch, William Hedges Dewitt, John Montgomery Garman, Robert Robbins Little and Amos William Shelley.

The class day exercises were of the most interesting character. The planting of the commemorative tree, being the culminating point in the forenoon proceedings.

In the afternoon a very large and appreciative audience assembled in the splendid Hall of the Institute, and the class exercises were opened by a chorus beautifully rendered—"When o'er lake and forest streaming."

The salutatory was by Mr. Dewitt; and the essays, orations and addresses were interspersed and relieved by appropriate and well executed musical pieces.

The musical department is undoubtedly a feature of which the school may be proud. The style of the music, and the execution is of the first quality and taste; and no school, unless it be one devoted exclusively to that branch can boast of more careful training.

It is often said, and still more often realized, that Commencement exercises, and graduates' voices are most tiresome and doleful, except to the actors and their parents and near of kin. It has been my fortune to attend many such occasions, and to bear a part in several; and I can truly say that I was more gratified at this last, than at any previous one, here or elsewhere.

You are not to understand by this that all the essays, orations, and addresses were perfect. The sentiments were not always correct, here and there a sentence ought to have been cut out, now and then a word ought to have been changed; but as a whole they were vastly in advance of the usual declamations of Commencement Day.

There is no doubt this unusual success was greatly owing to the fact that the present class has been for a longer time under the careful training of Prof. Carver than those who have heretofore left this Institution; and this fact speaks volumes in favor of the discipline of the school.

Of course some of the students did better than others. One or two had not thoroughly committed to memory what they had to say; and the prompter or the manuscript were invoked—but where all did so well it is almost invidious to select any one. Besides, tastes differ, and while each one had his or her meed of praise, the majority divided between Mr. Little and Mr. Garman, the scale seeming to incline toward Mr. Little. Even this close rivalship shows training and excellence, and the friends of the school cannot but be delighted with these evidences of success.

Perhaps the really most delightful episode of the day was the presentation of a handsome gold watch by the class to Miss Sarah Carver. It was unknown to everybody and was therefore as pleasing as unexpected. The presentation and reception speeches I cannot undertake to give; but the fact that such things can happen proves the perfect kindness, confidence and harmony existing, and the lasting affection subsisting between the parties.

A SOJOURNER.

BENTON, PA., June 30th, 1871.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to record a very pleasant festival held on the 16th and 17th inst., in this small but growing place, by our enterprising ladies, in behalf of the M. E. Church now in, course of erection, which proved a grand success in every respect. They realized in the neighborhood of *one hundred and thirty dollars*, and too much cannot be said in favor of this community, for their kindness, and quiet conduct throughout. All praise to the ladies of Benton, they know how to get up such pleasant entertainments.

G. H. DAY.

A Good Work.

CENTRALIA, PA., July 3, 1871.

MR. EDITOR:—The Board of School Directors, of Conyngham township, have established evening schools for the education of those children who must labor during the ordinary school-day to obtain a livelihood and whose training would otherwise be neglected. It is a common practice for boys in the coal regions to work, from the age of eight years, and unless some such provision is made for them, they will grow up in ignorance, a burden to themselves and a disgrace to society. Six evening schools in the district are in successful operation some of them having as many as fifty in attendance. The hours are from 7 to 9 o'clock. The undertaking without doubt will be successful and beneficial, and its fruits will be potent for good long after its authors and kind benefactors shall have mouldered to dust.

AN OBSERVER.

CENTRALIA, July 3, 1871.

LOCAL NOTICES.

WANTED—Four smart girls, as apprentices to the Tailoring business. Apply to WM. MORRIS, Corner of Centre and Main Streets.

C. C. MARR has just received a large lot and latest styles of light Calicoes. Call and see them.

SITUATION WANTED.—An experienced clerk, who can furnish unexceptionable recommendations, is in want of a situation. Inquire at the *Columbian* office.

WANTED.—One hundred cords of wood in exchange for stoves, tinware, plows or castings, at SHARPLESS & HARMAN'S Foundry. 6?25—2w

FOR SALE.—One hundred Singer Sewing Machine Boxes; those who have bought Singers during the last six months can obtain one without charge at the office. J. A. DORAN, Agt.

NOTE BOOK LOST.—On the 26th inst., Monday last, was lost a NOTE BOOK, between Millville and Bloomsburg, containing sundry notes in favor of the undersigned. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the American House, Bloomsburg.

BIDLEMAN & DALLMAN.

THE worst Coughs yield, as if by magic, to the wonderful curative powers of Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. It also surpasses anything else ever before discovered for the cure of Pimples, Blotches and Rashes on the face; also, for Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and all Skin and Scrofulous diseases. Sold by druggists.

Address R. V. Pierce, M. D., 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., and get a pamphlet on Catarrh free, or send sixty cents and get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. $500 reward is offered by the proprietor for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists. Cut this out, as you may never see it again.

A gentleman afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says, "No description of my case can convey the vast amount of benefit I have received from the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism.

C. C. MARR, has the greatest variety and cheapest Shawls in town.

THE great contest for superiority between the Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, and Weed Sewing Machines continued four weeks at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore city. Two of the three Judges were manufacturers of machinery and fully competent to decide upon the merits of each machine. The ladies of the committee were experienced operators, and carefully examined the speed, capacity, quality, variety of work, attachments, &c. Twelve distinct claims of superiority was submitted for the Weed as contrasted with the Howe, which were all sustained, as follows:

1st, The Weed machine moves at a greater rate of speed with the same effort.

2d, It runs more easily.

3d, It runs more quietly.

4th, Its parts are better fitted and more highly finished.

5th, It can be set in motion without reaching under the table.

6th, Its shuttle is more easily and quickly threaded.

7th, It has a more durable, simple and reliable feeding arrangement.

8th, It has a better device for setting the needle.

9th, It has a braider and stiching foot combined.

10th, It has a better hemmer and feller (also combined).

11th, It has no springs acting on the cotton either in tension, shuttle or thread controler.

12th, It has more space underneath the arm to admit heavy or bulky material.

The Committee and judges were unanimous in their decision and awarded the highest prize, a gold medal, to the Weed Sewing Machine.

REMEMBER C. C. MARR'S cheap Gaiters, Fans, Parasols, Grass Cloth Lawns, etc.

SUIT THE MEDICINE TO THE CASE.—It depends on the constitution, temperament, and general condition of the dyspeptic, Bilious or Nervous patient whether *Hoofland's German Bitters*, containing no alcohol, or *Hoofland's German Tonic*, in which the vegetable extracts are incorporated, with a fractional proportion of old Santa Cruz Rum, is the more advisable remedy. One or the other of these Specifics is absolutely infallible, in all disorders of the Stomach, the Liver and the Nerves, Sold by all Druggists.

SEWING MACHINE HONOR.—The grand contest for superiority between Sewing Machines which has been progressing for the past four weeks at the Maryland Institute, terminated on Wednesday evening last, resulting in favor of the Weed Machine, which was awarded the Gold Medal over the Wheeler & Wilson, and Howe. Public opinion had already pointed to such a result, so the verdict was not altogether a surprise to those who have watched the struggle from the beginning. The Howe exhibited some good qualities, yet its more cumbrous proportions and reduced rate of speed, made it evident, at the outset, that the real conflict would be between the Weed and Wheeler & Wilson. It seemed to be an even race upon light work, both machines making beautiful specimens of hemming, felling, ruffling, puffing and the like; but when it came to variety or heavy work, the Weed astonished every one by flying through everything before it, passing from a dainty ruffle, through *thirty* thicknesses of dressed muslin, then to lace, and finally winding up by stitching with No. 200 cotton and No. 50 linen thread, upon the same material *without change of needle or tension* during the trial. A machine possessing such an adaptability and versatility of power, is not only wonderful to witness, but deserving all the encomiums which can be bestowed upon it. The award of the judges was as follows: To the Weed Sewing Machine, a Gold Medal. To the Wheeler & Wilson, a Silver Medal. To the Howe Sewing Machine, a Silver Medal.

A Few Words to the Ladies.

Many ladies, particularly mothers nursing, complain of a tired, listless feeling, or complete exhaustion, on arising in the morning. On the wife and mother devolves the responsibility of regulating the duties of the household. Her cares are numerous, and the mental as well as the physical powers are frequently called into requisition. She often finds her slightest occupation a weary task and existence a burden, while at the same time she has no regular disease. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, if resorted to at this period, will prove an unfailing remedy for this annoying inssitude. The effects of this potent agent are soon seen in the rosy cheek and elastic step of the head of the family, as with restored health and renewed spirits she takes her accustomed place in the family circle. If this friend in need be regularly used, those depressing symptoms will never be complained of, and not only would lassitude not be experienced, but many diseases following its advent be avoided. As a medical agent it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used the Bitters attest its virtues and commend it to use.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ANNA VANHORN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Anna Vanhorn, late of Catawissa twp., Columbia county dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to John B. Vanhorn of Catawissa township, Columbia county, Pa. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

JOHN B. VANHORN, Administrator.

may 19?1—6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DAVID R. ALBERTSON, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of David R. Albertson late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Hiram R. Kline. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.

HIRAM R. KLINE, Administrator.

may 26?1—6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF DANIEL LIEBY, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel Lieby, late of Locust township, Columbia county dec'd., have been granted by the Register of said county, to Henry Keller, of Locust twp. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known and those indebted to make payment, without delay.

HENRY HELLER, Administrator.

June9,71—6w*

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, No. 12? May Term, 1871.

JAMES HESS, vs. ANNIE E. HESS, } Alias Sub., in Divorce.

Subpœna and alias Subpœna returned on oath that the Defendant could not be found in the said county. To the respondent: Madam—You are hereby requested to be and appear at our said Court of Common Pleas to be held for said county, on the first Monday of September next, to answer to the said complaint of the said libellant, or be liable to have the same determined by the said Court *ex parte*.

AARON SMITH, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, June 16?1-4t.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, No. 18? May Term, 1871.

NELLIE M. ROBINSON, vs. HARRY P. ROBINSON, } Alias Sub. in Divorce

Subpœna and alias Subpœna returned on oath that the Defendant could not be found in the said county. To respondent: Sir—You are hereby required to be and appear at our said Court of Common Pleas in and for said county, on the first Monday of September next, to answer to the said complaint of the said libellant, or be liable to have the same determined by the said Court *ex parte*.

AARON SMITH, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, June 16?0-4t.

STATEMENT OF AGGREGATES OF VALUATION AND TAXES FOR EACH DISTRICT IN COLUMBIA COUNTY FOR 1871, AS RETURNED BY THE SEVERAL ASSESSORS CLASSIFIED IN THIS SCHEDULE.

TOWNSHIPS.	Value of Seated Lands	Money	Furniture	Horses	Value	Cattle	Value	Public Loans and Stocks	Amount sub for State at 3 Mills	Certificates	Value	Trades, Occupations &c.	Aggregate for Co. Tax at 4 Mills	Watches. Class 1	Watches. Class 2	Watches. Class 3	County Tax	State Tax	Dog Tax.	Militia Fines
BEAVER	102,829			136	10,150	221	4,440		14,590	—		15,025	130,444				521 77	43 85	29 10	62 00
BLOOM	628,141	20,500	7,800	572	38,210	198	5,230	25 30	34,800	48	2,720	99,650	784,387	10	11	19	3137 55	220 15	85 00	36 00
BENTON	141,856	1,345		221	11,840	302	4,960		17,980	6	175	7,485	167,925				671 81	60 47	59 50	40 50
BERWICK	132,255	14,000	3,525	64	5,610	42	840	93 50	23,917	21	1,665	31,925	193,880	9	6	10	775 60	110 54	48 00	40 00
BRIARCREEK	248,190	3,700		206	13,270	178	3,705		20,674	49	1,940	10,480	284,819				1139 28	89 91	65 50	45 50
CATAWISSA	253,962	7,100	1,500	120	7,700	171	3,405	41 16	23,928	29	1,405	7,775	289,828	2	10	7	1159 31	86 73	74 ?	61 00
CENTER	284,999	1,070		202	20,085	333	6,658		27,476	49	2,360	17,955	330,929	5	1	7	1321 29	114 17	73 00	46 50
CENTRALIA	173,015	6,000	300	47	3,093	22	495	7 00	11,145	13	920	45,135	176,605	4		1	706 42	47 02	? 05	103 50
CONYNGHAM	419,775			131	10,100	22	440		30,140	22	1,980	49,030	501,445				1981 46	124 53	45 00	111 00
FRANKLIN	90,065	1,225		146	8,880	185	3,135		13,240	3	1,270	9,090	119,253				477 11	82 52	47 00	27 00
FISHINGCREEK	183,760			209	19,760	383	6,017		25,316	1	60	15,140	274,810			2	898 80	89 21	82 50	63 00
GREENWOOD	203,295	1,920		237	19,300	290	6,077		28,230	62	2,567	15,980	276,311				1077 03	109 21	76 50	50 00
JACKSON	97,699	1,675		113	6,311	146	2,737		13,132	13	1,011	2,270	125,145				501 97	49 75	40 50	20 00
LOCUST	240,072	1,850		261	21,372	345	7,067		30,873	47	1,740	11,077	292,099	2			1149 37	112 58	123 ?	79 50
HEMLOCK	180,785			1	12,235	228	4,560		19,795	17	980	16,080	220,200				867 91	87	74 50	63 ?
MAINE	84,881	3,130		128	7,665	148	2,960		13,707			1,150	151,502				586 76	10	64 50	24 00
MIFFLIN	172,15	9,570		225	16,485	275	5,40	172	28,612	26	2,080	11,980	217,245	1		2	869 15	113 30	74 00	50 00
MOUNT PLEASANT	106,701	1,700		181	17,010	306	4,290		18,000	13	785	5,615	134,101	1	1	1	524 65	77 24	51 00	33 00
MADISON	174,018	3,000		217	16,885	318	6,42		26,470	23	1,615	7,480	200,970				787 82	81 41	64 50	47 00
MONTOUR	100,418	1,200	950	149	9,125	179	2,480	50	13,803	8	560	2,200	130,209				515 56	57 81	41 ?	75 00
ORANGE	146,103	2,000		151	8,220	185	3,42		17,202	25	1,250	11,295	173,388				650 58	57 19	47 ?	24 00
PINE	66,45			114	6,222	105	2,73		9,100	8	220	6,015	78,860				311 35	30 76	46 ?	24 00
ROARINGCREEK	75,580	11,200		111	7,072	120	2,400		20,555	16	880	2,235	119,142				999 80	67 70	40 00	22 00
SCOTT	239,250	9,200		237	14,221	195	3,900	200	27,511	53	2,310	30,315	327,582	9	3	6	1296 75	121 16	69 00	67 50
SUGARLOAF	29,308	300		118	6,820	271	8,782		11,405	7	675	4,665	70,198				304 11	40 88	51 50	30 00
Total	$4,610,047	$98,595	14,075	4701	$293,810	5301	$90,724	$11,701	$517,907	675	$28,318	$471	15,620,548	47	36	60	$2262? 22	$1998 74	$1516 50	$1257 50

WILLIAM G. QUICK,
CYRUS ROBBINS,
H. J. REEDER,
} Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Attest: WM. KRICKBAUM, Clerk.

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY

M. P. LUTZ.

BROWN MUSLINS.

36 inch	Appleton "A," per yard	14
" "	" by the bolt	13
" "	Augusta "A," per yard	12½
" "	" by the bolt	12
" "	Agawam "F," per yard	10
" "	" by the bolt	9½
" "	Exeter "A," per yard	12
" "	" by the bolt	11
" "	Argusta "A," per yard	9
27 "	Pepperell "E," per yard	15
" "	" by the bolt	14
48 "	Pequot "W," per yard	22
10-4 "	"	75
" "	Monadnock per yard	32

BLEACH MUSLINS.

36 inch	Gold coin, per yard	21
" "	" by the bolt	21½
" "	Wamsutta, per yard	22
" "	" by the bolt	21
" "	Fruit of the Loom per yard	18
" "	" " " by the bolt	17
" "	Lonsdale, per yard	18
" "	" by the bolt	17
" "	Chapman, per yard	16
" "	" by the bolt	15
" "	Rockdale, per yard	14
" "	Red Bank, per yard	12½
" "	Green Mt'n Co. "G," per yard	12½
" "	Hamilton "A," per yard	12½
39 "	Rockville, per yard	10
45 "	Fruit of the Loom, per yard	28
10-4 "	Monadnock, per yard	58
10-4 "	Pequot, per yard	55
	Check shirtings form	16, 2?, 22 & 26
	Stripe Shirtings from	18 @ ??

TICKINGS.

36 inch	Minnehaha	38
" "	Conestoga	25
32 "	Wire Twist	20
30 "	Onoga "C"	22
27 "	Lehigh Valley "B,"	12½

PRINTS.

Shirting and Mourning	12½
Cochoe, Merrimack and Sprague	12½
American, Richmond and Manchester	12½
Pinks and Purples	12½
Garners, Amoskeag and Arnold	10
Columbian	8
Wellington	6?

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18
Baird's Scotch	15
Best	25
Nonpariel	12½
Delaines	12½, 15, 18, 20 & 22
Lawns	12½, 15, 18, 2? & 25
Pink, Blue and Buff French Lawn	40
Buff Chinese Grass cloth	25
Buff Linens for suits	37½ & 45
Mari Wash Poplins	25
Philadelphia Poplins, all colors	75
Red Lion Black Alpacas 33, 45, 50, 60, 75, 90 & $1.00	
Colored Silk Stripe Grenadines	35
Alexander Kid Gloves	1.

Agricultural.

Summer Arrangements for Horses.

A member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, writing to the *Times*, exposes the fallacy of the popular belief that a horse is benefitted by "a month's run." He says that as new pastures are beginning to look green, and the weather promises to become warm, owners are thinking of giving their horses a treat by turning them on to grass. "I have worked my horses hard," say they, "and they need a summer's run." It will rest their legs and feet; besides, green food is the natural provender for horses, and they will enjoy a few month's rest at grass, and be all the better for it." It is all very well for the young animal, protected by long hair, lengthy mane and tail, whose time while young has to be got over one way or another, and it is found convenient to let him forage for himself; but with stale and "groggy" horses requiring rest, and whose owners turn them out with this object, the matter is entirely different. "Rest" properly so called, is not to be had in the pasture. In the simple process of gathering his food the horse walks many miles during the twenty-four hours, if the pasture be bare, and the same process obliges him to throw extra weight on his fore legs and feet, which it has been the intention of the owner to "rest." Besides, in the summer months, witness the poor horses huddled together for shelter from the myriads of insects which surround cattle when grazing, and watch them nervously tossing their heads, switching the tail, stamping, and thus jarring the feet and legs, moving to and fro in the vain hope of escaping from their tormentors, and ask if this be "rest." When the sun is powerful, the feet become hot and parched, the horn is rendered brittle, and breaks off in pieces. Besides, nothing throws a horse so soon out of condition as green food. The consequence, in eight cases out of ten, is that the animal comes up from the grass in much worse form than when turned out "to rest"—if he escapes getting staked, or being kicked by his companions. What, then, is the best method of dealing with horses in the summer, when either rest is a necessity or otherwise desirable? Put them into a loose box or shed, well littered with tan-bark, saw-dust or straw, or all combined; remove the shoes, and rasp off the sharp edges of the crust to prevent them from breaking, supply water without stint, give a liberal allowance of oats, Indian corn and bran, with cut chaff and hay, the whole of which will be better for being made ready damp with water. If, on the part of the owner, there is a predilection for green food, give it in small quantities, mixed by hand with the hay, always remembering that the fat which it invariably produces is so much lumber, not condition, and that when the horse returns to work, the fat is thrown off at the cost of an additional wear in the feet and legs.

Keep the Surface Moist and Mellow.

Heavy land is liable to become so crusty at the surface, that growing plants cannot flourish luxuriantly. For this reason, the hard crust should be forked up often in flower pots, as well as in the open ground. Stirring the soil frequently in the garden, and with the horse hoes in the field, in dry weather, will contribute to the benefit of the crop. By the loosening of the soil, the air, and especially the night air, charged with moisture even in times of severe drouth obtains ready access to the roots of the plants, and becomes condensed in the soil. Very often during a hard summer drouth we have seen corn leaves and other vegetation roll up during the day time; but come out again at night in consequence of the falling dew, or the prevalence of the moist air. When the ground is not stirred it becomes crusted over, or baked as it is called, and hence the moisture from below does not find its way up to meet the condensed moist air. But where the ground is frequently hoed, the reverse is the case; hence the benefit of repeated hoeing during the summer months. Upon this point one of our late English journals mentioned the fact that during the extremely dry season of 1826, a gentleman was in the habit of hoeing with his own hands, three drills of turnips daily. The result was that the three thus hoed were a good crop, while the yield upon the remainder of the field hoed less frequently was much lighter.

Fruit Culture--Old Error Corrected.

1. Instead of "trimming up" trees, according to the old fashion, to make them long-legged and long-armed, trim them *down*, so as to make them even, snug and symmetrical.

2. Instead of manuring heavily in a small circle at the foot of the tree, spread the manure, if needed at all, broadcast over the whole surface.

3. Instead of spading a small circle about the stem, cultivate the whole surface broadcast.

4. Prefer a well pulverized clean surface in an orchard with a moderately rich soil, to heavy manuring, and surface covered with a hard crust and weeds or grass.

4. Remember that it is better to set out ten trees with all the necessary care to make them live and flourish, than to set out a hundred trees and have them all die from carelessness.

6. Remember that tobacco is a poison and will kill insects rapidly if properly applied to them, and is one of the best drugs for freeing fruit trees rapidly of small vermin—and is better used in this way than to make men repulsive and diseased.—*Country Gentleman.*

BAD BREAD.—The amount of injury done to the tender stomachs of young children, invalids and sedentary persons by eating bad bread day after day, from one year's end to another, must be enormous. A cook who cannot make good bread of every description ought not to be allowed house-room for an hour; and that mother is criminally negligent, whatever may be her position, who does not teach her daughter to know what good bread is and how to make it. Alum is used to give whiteness, softness and capacity of retaining moisture. Lime could be employed with equal effect, having the advantage of correcting any sourness in the bread or stomach; besides affording an important ingredient for making the bone strong. Every housekeeper should know how to make two or three kinds of bread.

THAT was a cunning dodge of Bismarck's in permitting all the agitators of Europe to pass unmolested through the German lines into Paris, while that city was held by the Commune, and then, when the work of slaughter commenced refusing them egress.

Business Cards.

BLOOM FERRY.

The Bloom Ferry company has had its flats and boats thoroughly repaired and is now in readiness to do all usual ferrying at any reasonable hour. The undersigned will be in attendance at any time to wait upon customers at call. apr 2?71—1y JOHN G. QUICK.

CLARK

IS RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING A NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS!

CALL AND SEE.

April 14, 1871.

A SPLENDID

CELESTE ORGAN

WITH TWO SETT REEDS & THREE STOPS, can be bought for $130 at

I. W. NILES,

Piano Warerooms near Forks Hotel.

may12'71-6m.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS.

GUNTON & STEES,

(Successors to A. Witman,)

Respectfully inform the public that they are now fully prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, upon reasonable terms and short notice. Satisfaction warranted in all cases. jan.13,'71-1y

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Go to

HENRY YOST,

East Bloomsburg, Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made

FURNITURE.

Prices reasonable and the best work done. jan 1'71—tf

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

In consideration of tearing down our works and rebuilding—which will be commenced very soon—we are offering plows, stoves, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN, Proprietors

Bloomsburg, Pa. Mar.19,'69-tf.

INK! INK!! INK!!!

By buying Genr's Celebrated Ink Powders, you can make INK for less than half the money, and far superior to anything yet in use. Will not corrode steel pens. Freezing will not injure. Sample package sufficient for one pint of ink will be sent by return mail to any one sending twenty-five cents to

M. W. NUSS,

Box 181.

apr 14'71—3m * Bloomsburg, Pa.

SLATE ROOFING,

EVERY VARIETY

AT

MOST FAVORABLE RATES,

JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS

Box. 277. Bloomsburg, Pa.

jan.n 17

MAGAZINES, DAILY & WEEKLY PAPERS OF ALL KINDS

AT THE BOOK STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Also an assortment of Portemonnaies, Pass Books and Account Books, constantly on hand. Books not on hand obtained on short notice.

New Books are constantly being added to the "Bloomsburg Circulating Library." Among the latest are "Guilt and Innocence," "Mysteries," "Sir Harry," "Hot Spur of Humblethwait," and "Merquem," etc. apr 28,'71—tf

NEW ORGAN AND PIANO WAREROOMS.

ORGANS & PIANOS FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

Pianos from all first-class makers, from $350 to $1500. Organs from $50 to $750. A splendid Organ for $130. Organ in Walnut Case, with painted Black Walnut Case, only $125.00. Single reed, same case as above, $90. I have made arrangements to have first class Pianos and Organs sent as published. Teachers supplied at regular discount. Warerooms, Main street, near Forks Hotel. tf. I. W. NILES.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,

BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Example solicited.

Shop opposite the Post Office, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Aug. 5, 1870.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base so as to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan.17'71—1y

NEW GOODS AT THE OLD STAND.

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.,

are now opening at their old stand corner of MAIN AND MARKET STREETS, BLOOMSBURG,

a full line of new good consisting of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

and all other articles required to meet the wants of the public. may 26'71—tf.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA GENERAL AGENT,

For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.

Aug. 20,'69.

EXCHANGE BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned, successors of F. Widmyer, would respectfully announce that they have taken the well-established stand recently occupied by the above named, in Bloomsburg, and prepared to continue the business of manufacturing and selling, by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Confectionery of every style and kind. Also, they will have at all times a complete supply of the best and freshest Bread and Cake. Parties desiring anything in this line will find it to their advantage to call on us.

AN ICE CREAM SALOON

is added to the establishment, and ladies and others who may patronize us, may rely upon upon receiving proper attention. A reasonable share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Raspberry, Lemon, and other Syrups, in large and small quantities, constantly on hand.

DECKER & STECKEL.

May 5, 1871.—1y

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and beststyles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all kinds, ladies, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

jan 1'71

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.

The Fall Term of this Boarding and Select School will commence on Monday, July 31st.

Expenses for one quarter of eleven weeks:

Board, Washing, Lights, &c., - - $35 00

Tuition, per Quarter, - - $7 00 to $8 00

" Juvenile Class, - - $3 00 to 5 00

For particulars address

WM. BURGESS, Principal.

Millville, Col. co., Pa., June, 1871. 2m

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the partership heretofore existing between E. MENDENHALL and L. B. RUPERT, transacting business under the firm name of MENDENHALL and RUPERT, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the above firm, are requested to make immediate payment. The books are in the hands of E. MENDENHALL, for settlement, at S. H. Miller & Son's store, Main street, near Forks Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa. E. MENDENHALL,

june 27 1 tf L. B. RUPERT.

Patent Medicines.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S,

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT CATAWBA

GRAPE PILLS,

Composed of Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, SICK OR NERVOUS HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, ETC. PURELY VEGETABLE, CONTAINING NO MERCURY MINERALS OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the *finest ingredients*. After a few days' use them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Tankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandar Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of a Kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all disease that has been established in the system for years.

Being prepared EXPRESSLY for the above complaints, its BLOOD-PURIFYING proprieties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla, it gives the COMPLEXION a clear and healthy color and restores the patient to a state of HEALTH and PURITY. For Purifying the Blood, removing all Chronic Constitutional Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. And the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and Beautifying the Complexion. Price, $1.50 per Bottle.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC,

has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculi, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, loss of Power, loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, and Excesses and Imprudences in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

LADIES.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy—as is Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion or Habits of Dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and Midwives for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPRUDENCE, HABITS OF DISSIPATION, ETC.,

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethe, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upward of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The proprietor h never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

Henry T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Delivered to any address. Secure from observation.

Established upwards of twenty years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence to HENRY T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist

Only Depots: H. T. HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS. Ask for HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S TAKE NO OTHER

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH

cannot be surpassed as a FACE WASH, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of CUTANEOUS AFFECTION. It speedily eradicates PIMPLES, SPOTS, SCORBUTIC DRYNESS, INDURATIONS of the CUTANEOUS MEMBRANE, etc., dispels REDNESS and INCIPIENT INFLAMATION, HIVES, RASH, MOTH ERUPTIONS, DRYNESS OF SCALP OR SKIN, FROST BITES, and all purposes for which SALVES or OINTMENTS are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action to the tissue of its vessels, on which depend the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principle claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a TOILET APPENDAGE of the most Superlative and Congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisits, SAFETY and EFFICACY—the invariable accompaniment of its use—as a Preservative and Refresher of the Complexion. It is an excellent Lotion for diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU, SARSAPARILLA, and CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upward of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The proprietor h never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS. Ask for HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S TAKE NO OTHER

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after Nov. 21, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive	Arrive	Going South Leave	Leave
	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m
Scranton	9.45	2.45	3.25	6.20
			Leave	
Pittston	9.15	1.59	3.50	6
Kingston	8.59	1.53	4.15	7.20
Plymouth	8.53	1.17	4.20	7.30
Shickshinny	7.53	12.30	4.48	8.05
Berwick	7.23	12.01	5.14	8.31
Bloom	6.55	11.35	5.39	8.57
Danville	6.10	11.03	6.10	9.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	5.30	10.50	6.40	10.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after May 28th 1871, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD,

2.07 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

4.50 P. M., Daily (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

4.55 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

11.05 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

11.25 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimor Washington and Philadelphia.

ELI. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED R. FISH, Gen'l. Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

1870. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.

Passenger Trains will run as follows:

Mail South.			Mail North
Lv. 8.25 a.m	Williamsport,	Lv.	6.35 p. m
" 9.00 "	Muncy,	"	5.55 "
" 9.40 "	Milton,	"	5.10 "
" 10.21 "	Lewisburg,	"	4.33 "
" 10.38 "	Mooresburg,	"	4.12 "
" 10.43 "	Catawissa,	"	4.01 "
" 11.00 "	Ringtown,	"	3.55 "
" 12.35 p.m.	Summit,	"	2.35 "
" 12.51 "	Quakake,	"	2.16 "
" 12.44 "	E. Mahanoy Jc. R.	"	1.45 "
" 1.09 "	Tamaqua, Lv. do.	"	12.52 "
" 4.25 "	Pottsville,	"	10.40 a.m.
" 3.15 "	Norristown,	"	8.15 "
" 7.00 "	Philadelphia,	"	8.15 "
" 1.25 "	Mine Manch Comma. dine	"	7.05 p. m.
" 2.31 "	Bethlehem,	"	12.00 noon
" 5.05 "	Phila, via Bethlehem,	"	9.45 a. m
" 5.55 "	Easton,	"	11.55 "
	New York, n. Liberty st.,		
" 3.33 "	via L. & S. R. R.	"	9.00 "
" 6.55 "	" L. Valley R. R.	"	9.00 "
" 5.50 a.m.	Boston,	"	9.00 p.m

Passengers taking the 8.25 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hours in advance of all other routes.

New day coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.

Trains run through by daylight.

GEO. WEBB, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, May 15, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2.40, 8.00, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.05, a. m., 3.30, and 9.20 p. m. respectively, Sleeping cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 7.35, 9.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany 9.00 p.m., from N. Y. without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m., and 2.00 and 4.55 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.55 p.m. train connecting for Phil's Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville only, 10.30 a.m. Express Western via Pennsylvania and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p.m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown Easton and New York at 4.32, 10.30, a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 noon, 2.15, 4.55 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East P.a. railroad returning from Reading at 6.30 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.50 a.m. and 12.45 noon Mahanoy City at 7.15 a. m. and 1.30 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.5 a. m., and 2.40 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 11.50 a. m., for Pine Grove and Tremont,

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.50 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.30 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 7.55 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train, leaves Pottstown at 8.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a.m., and 6.50 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Lebanon, &c.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.17 9.05 a. m., 3.00 & 6.00 p. m. returning: leave Greenville at 6.30, 8.37 a.m., 12.30 and 4.45 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a.m. & 1.15 6.45 p.m. returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., 3.00 p.m. connect ing with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.05 and 5.52 p. m. returning, leave Downington at 6.40 a. m., 12.15 noon and 5.30 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 4.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading) leave Pottsville 8.05a.m.; Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. and leave Allentown at 4.25 and 8.35 p. m., and leave Reading at 7.15 10 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.00 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

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Reading, Pa., April 3, 1871.

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